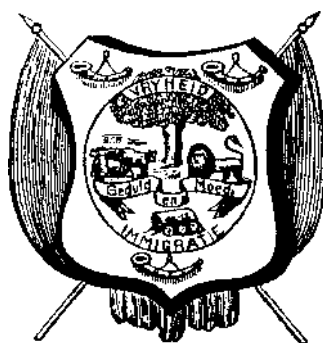


ORANGE FREE STATE PHILATELY

Volume 3

The Republic and the Occupation

1854-1903



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PREFACE

The purpose of this 3rd Volume in the Orange Free State Philately Series of the Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa is to portray the present state of our knowledge of the subjects not covered in Volumes 1 and 2, that is, Postage Stamps and Telegraphs. More precisely, it covers Revenues, Frankings, Postal Stationery and Postal Orders.

We would like to thank the Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa for their efforts in co-publishing this book. The encouragement and guidance of the PSGSA Publication Committee was of great help, as well as their work on proofing, critiquing, publishing and distributing the work. Also a big vote of thanks is owed to David McNamee and others for peer review, critiquing, proofreading and suggesting improvements.

This book, as with all scholarly works, could not have come about if collectors everywhere did not publish their discoveries and findings for the edification of all. Material held tightly and unpublished does not advance the state of knowledge and is, of course, not reflected in this book. Thanks are due to all those who have published information pertaining to this field and to those of the philatelic societies that encourage and enable this sharing.

*For out of the old fieldes, as men saithe,
Cometh al this new corne fro yere to yere;
And out of old bookes, in good faithe,
Cometh al this new science that men lere.*

Geoffrey Chaucer, *The Assembly of Fowles*.

Every effort has been made to comply with copyright law. Information, discoveries, etc. are of course not covered by copyright, and fall into the public domain, notwithstanding the unjustified belief in some quarters that information is the property of the first journal that publishes it. Credit is given in the footnotes to specific significant items to indicate the source of the information.. Abbreviations for cited publications are given in Appendix A. The colors of the illustrations are as close as possible, but somewhat distorted for technical reasons. Unless otherwise noted, all philatelic color illustrations are from the collections of the authors.

To avoid confusion, as far as possible, we have tried to keep the various notations currently in common use, such as variety nomenclature and numbering of settings, even when the old nomenclature is actually somewhat misleading. In general, the notations are consistent with the Buckley and Marriott usage in the V.R.I. era. Often, however, change has been unavoidable to improve clarity in the light of new findings. For example, the stamps of the O.V.S. era have had to be rearranged and renumbered.

All opinions, errors, omissions are strictly the responsibility of the authors. In spite of all the help, errors and typos are certainly present. Notification of errata would be appreciated so that later printings can be improved.

Orange Free State Philately

Volume 3

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Chapter 1, The Revenue Issues of the Republic

General

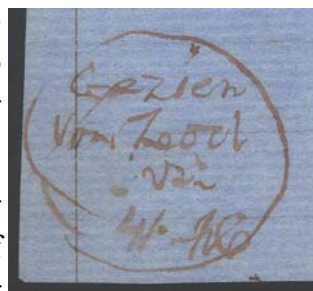
In the early days of the O.V.S., the scope of government was quite limited. One of its major functions was to record deeds and other legal documents. The expense of this was to be met by fees for these services. Ordinance No. 7 of 1856 decreed that various documents were only legal if stamp duty had been paid. Rates were laid down, and proof of payment was an embossed stamp of the appropriate value cancelled in manuscript by the official.

Further, a system for the supply of revenue stamps was established. A Stamp Keeper reported directly to the Treasurer-General and a Stamp Distributor (generally the Landdrost's clerk) was appointed to each Landdrost (local Magistrate) district. The embossed stamps were prepared in the office of the Treasurer-General under the supervision of a committee of three members appointed by the President.

The Provisional Manuscript Seals

The law requiring revenue stamps on documents came into force on April 1, 1856, but the embossing dies and presses did not arrive until later, necessitating the interim use of handwritten 'seals'.¹ These are the so-called 'Gezien' seals, after their usual wording of "Gezien voor zegel x shillings, initials" written on the document. Only the Stamp Keeper and the Stamp Distributors were originally authorized to do this. Sometimes this was done on small pieces of paper and later attached to the document.

These reappear at various times in case of emergency or shortages, often signed by a Landdrost, as in the illustration at right of an example on an 1860 document from Caledon River. "Gezien voor Zegel van 4/-", with initials of Landdrost.



Another form of manuscript stamp arose when a clerk was making a certified copy of a document and drew an illustration of the stamps on the document, as at right, but the copy should also bear an actual separate stamp for the clerk's fee².

'Gezien' is an old Dutch legal term which signifies that the document has been taken note of by the authority and the proper fee paid, which makes the document legal.



¹ Schoeman, Bull 69, p797, March 1972.

² B&M Part III, pp206-7.

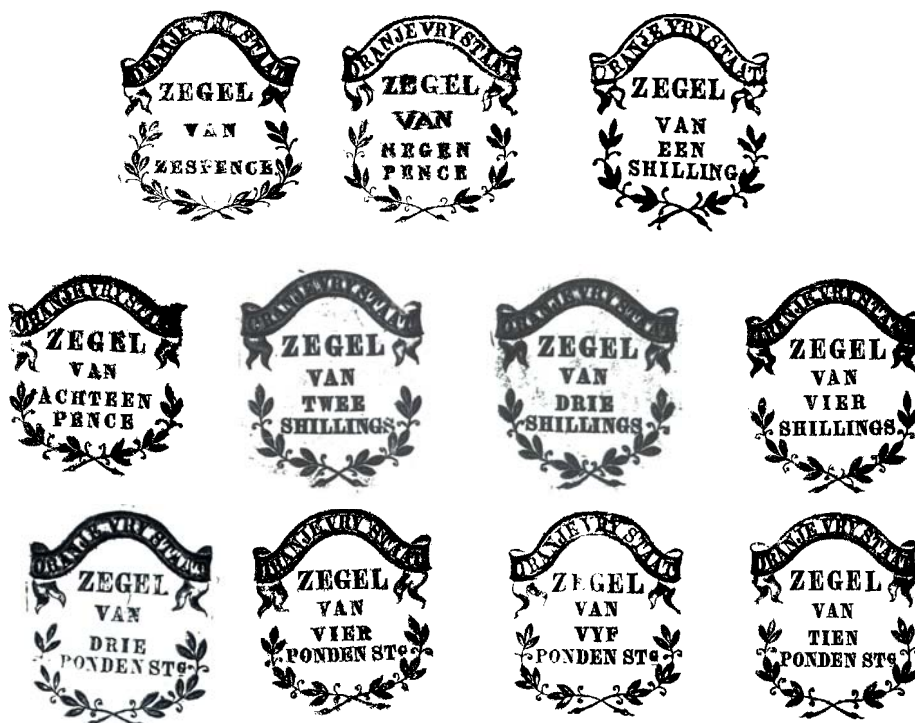
The Locally Embossed Revenues

When the dies finally arrived from England, revenue stamps in various values were produced by hand on white and various colors of ungummed paper.

In the Bartshe collection is a series of impressions in ink of almost all of the Embossed Revenues. All but one of the illustrations of these embossed issues is from this source.

1st Issue of Embossed Stamps

The 1st Issue was comprised of 15 values. All the designs are similar, consisting of an arched ribbon on top with “Oranje Vry Staat”, the words “Zegel/van/XX” in the middle, and a bottom wreath. They are very similar to those used in the Cape and Natal, and likely came from the same engraver at Somerset House. Eleven of the values are shown below.



These inked impressions “emanate from a volume of impressions and pulls from relief dies presented to the National Museum Library in Bloemfontein by the Government Printer in ca 1936. More than one such ‘record’ book was prepared although it is not known how many”¹

Further information as to this matter is given by Alan Drysdall.² “The collections of the National Museum Library in Bloemfontein include a volume entitled *Afdrukke van reliefstempels van die Zuidafrikaansche Republiek en van de Oranje Vrystaat ook van de Krooncolonies van*

¹ MacGregor, Alan, private communication.

² Drysdall, Alan. *Transvaal Revenue and Telegraph Stamps*, James Bendon, 1995, p167.

Natal en Kaapland en van de Unie van Zuid Afrika.” In other words, impressions of the embossing dies used in the Union and its predecessors. It was apparently produced in the teens or twenties, but donated to the Museum in 1936.

The impressions of this first issue are all only inked, with no albino impressions as was the case for later issues.

These stamps were hand embossed, sometimes on small pieces of paper; sometimes as strips of 5 and sometimes two at a time by folding the paper (see below). All were ungummed. The width of the top ribbon is approximately 22 mm. These stamps were made up as needed, using whatever paper was at hand, giving a total of at least ten different papers.



A summary of the various values, papers, and dates reported so far is given in Table 1.1, with all the papers then illustrated (per B&M and authors' collections).

aldis naar waarht en naar
 ons her te meten als ge maek door
 onsonder geteken *Sanatiers* op
 beden den 24 desem ber 1858
 ter plaats hult on tyn aan met rimer
 elstrek min luyg

J^r
L. Pieter
De Boster



This bloc of 10 of the 18d demonstrates the method of manufacture. A sheet of paper (apparently 8"x11.25") was folded and torn into 3 strips. Sometimes it would then be folded and two stamps made at each squeeze of the embosser, as in the case of the 9d orange on the previous page. The example shown here, however was imprinted one at a time, as it does not show mirror images.

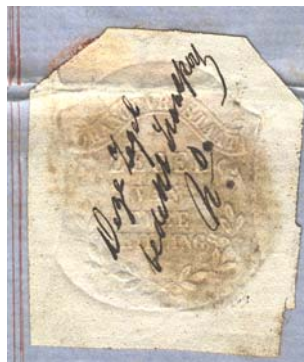
Table 1.1 1 st Revenue Issue, Embossed Values and Papers										
Paper	Azure laid	White laid	White wove	Yellow wove	Dark Blue wove	Pale Blue green wove	Dark Green wove	Deep Rose wove	Orange wove	Salmon wove
EKU	6.6.56	7.5.59	1.8.56	26.3.57	29.5.72	12.7.57	8.7.57	13.3.64	19.1.68	18.1.68
6d	Y	Y			Y				Y	
9d	Y	Y					Y		Y	
1/-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
1/6d	Y	Y		Y			Y	Y		Y
2/-	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y			
3/-	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y			
4/-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
5/-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					
10/-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					
£1	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		
£2	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		
£3	Y	Y			Y		Y	Y		
£4	Y	Y					Y	Y		
£5		Y					Y	Y		
£10		Y					Y			

Papers of the 1st Embossed

The Papers: Azure laid, white laid, white, yellow, dark blue, pale blue-green, dark green, deep rose, orange and salmon.



azure laid
1sh



white horizontal laid
2sh



white wove
10sh



yellow wove
10sh



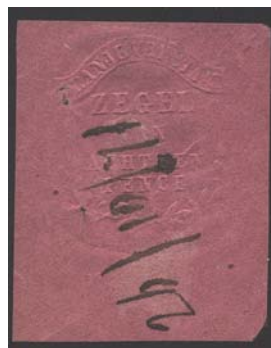
dark blue wove
6d



pale blue-green
wove 3sh



dark green
£5



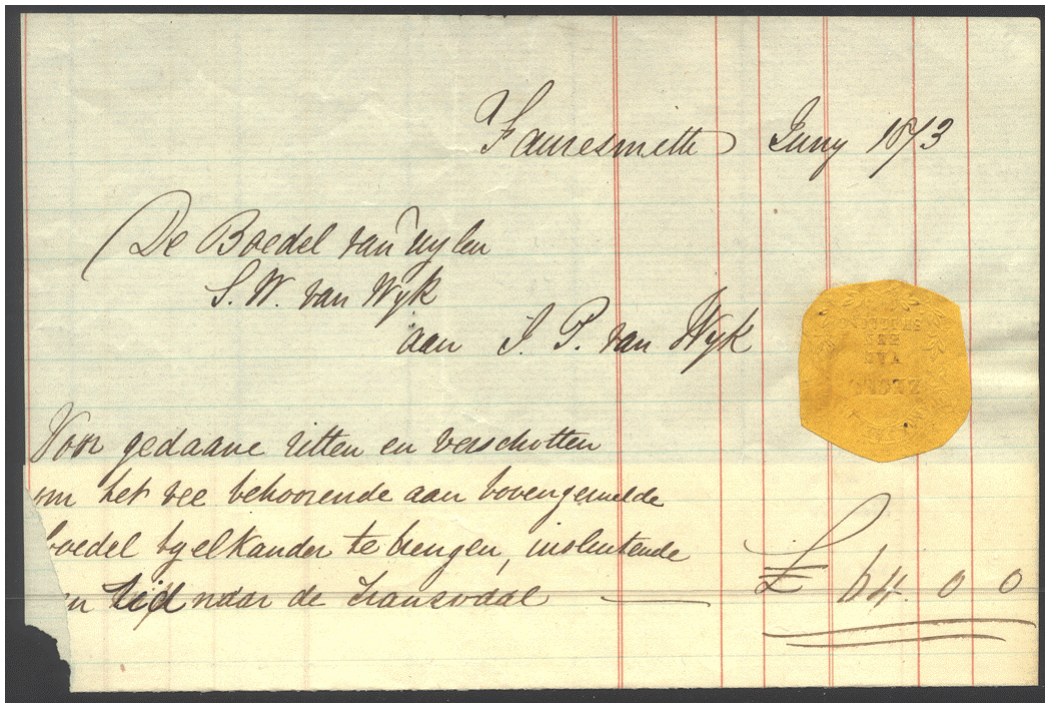
deep rose wove
18d



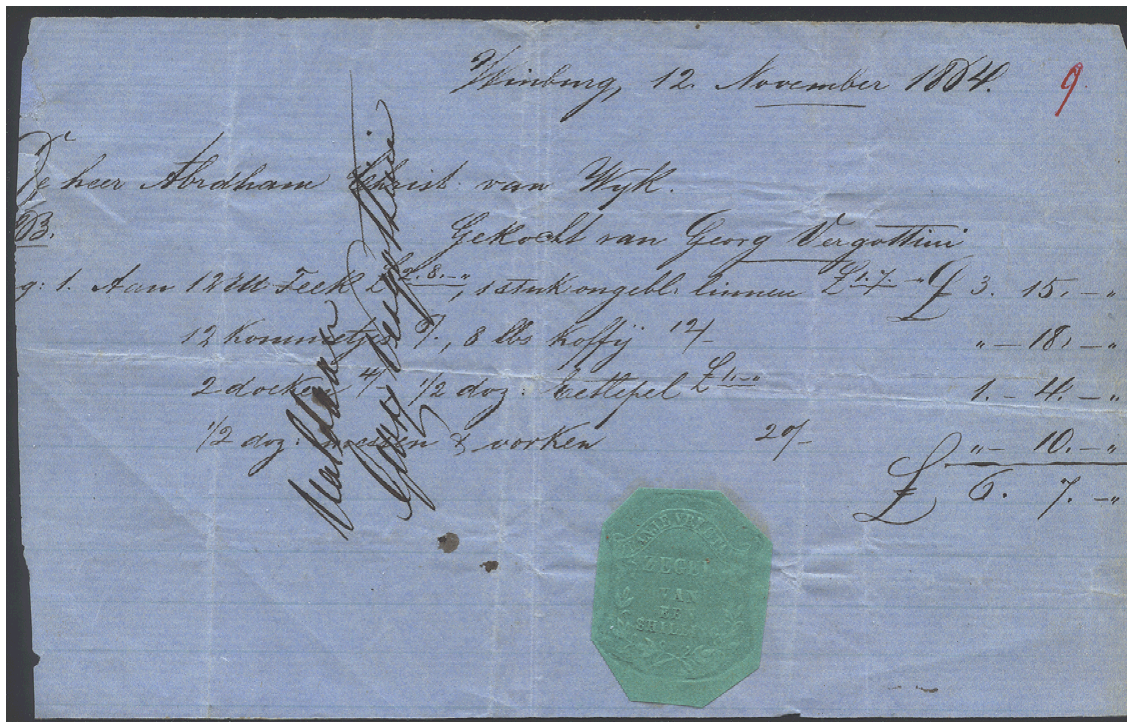
orange wove
9d



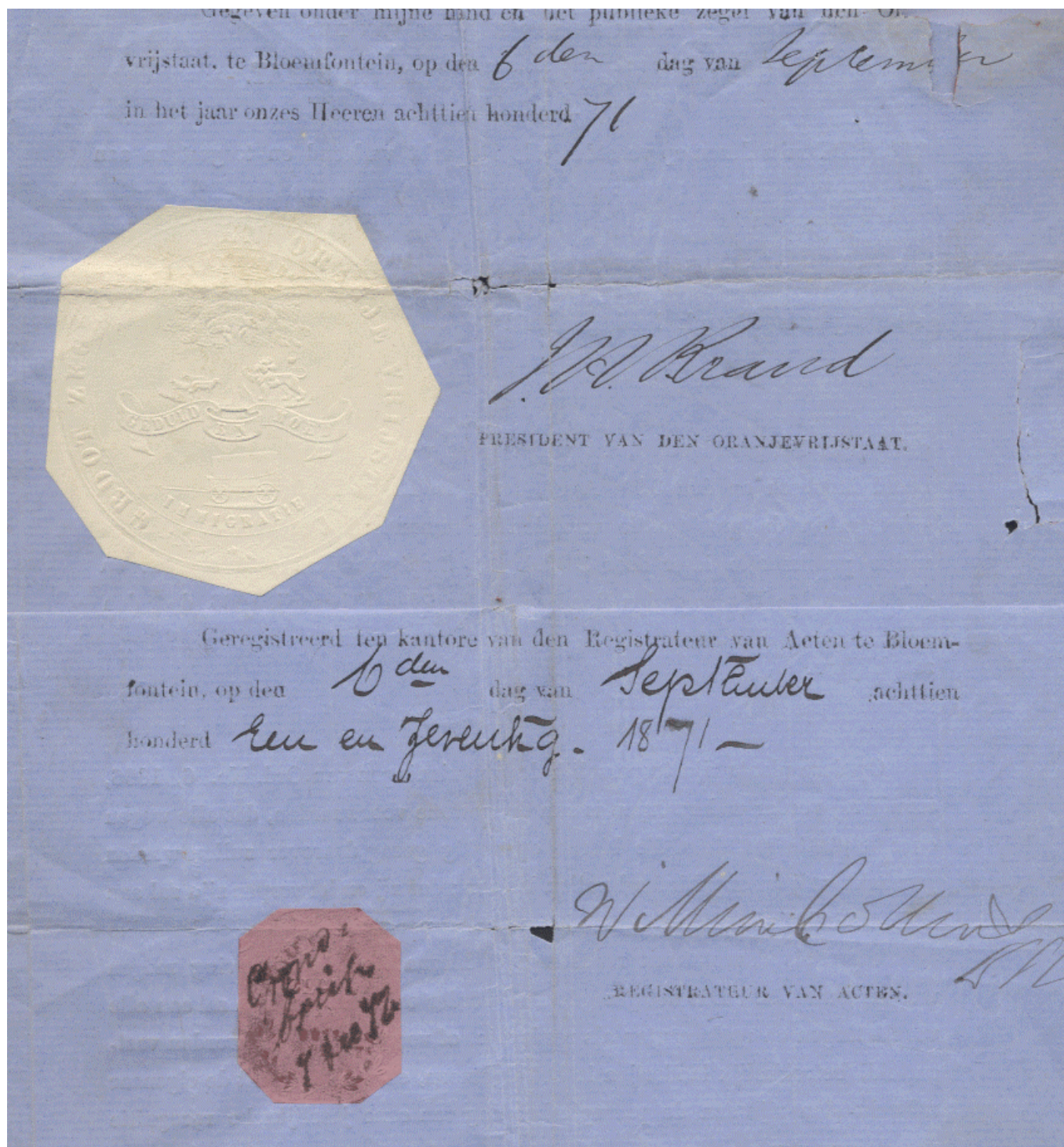
salmon wove
18d



Bill to an estate for rounding up and shipping the livestock £4-0-0. 1/- yellow



A bill of sale for merchandise of £6/7/-. A 1/- pale blue-green.



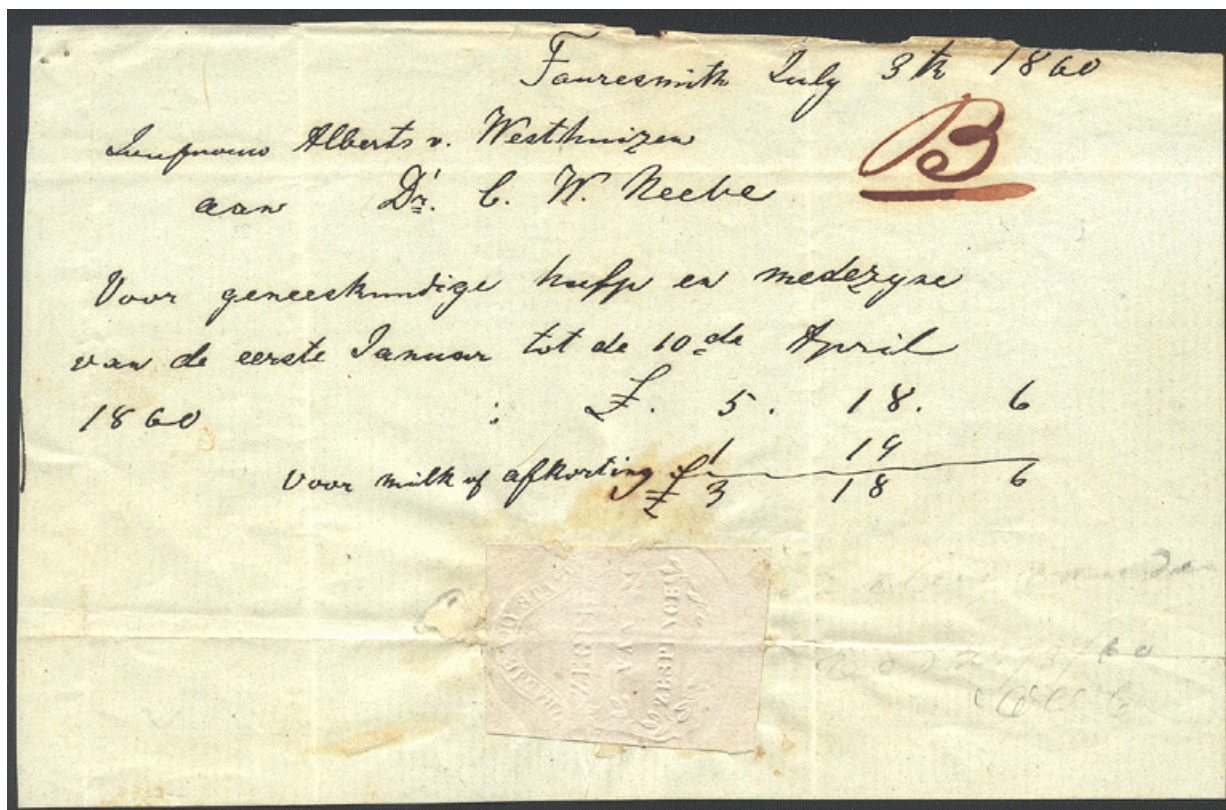
Land Grant from 1871. Signed Pres. Brand, with the Great Seal of the OVS.
£3 deep rose



Receipt for a purchase from the estate of a mnr A.C. van Wyk for 18/-. 1/- pale blue-green.



1874. £1 deep rose (4), 4/- pale blue-green (2), and 2/- yellow, total £4/10/0.

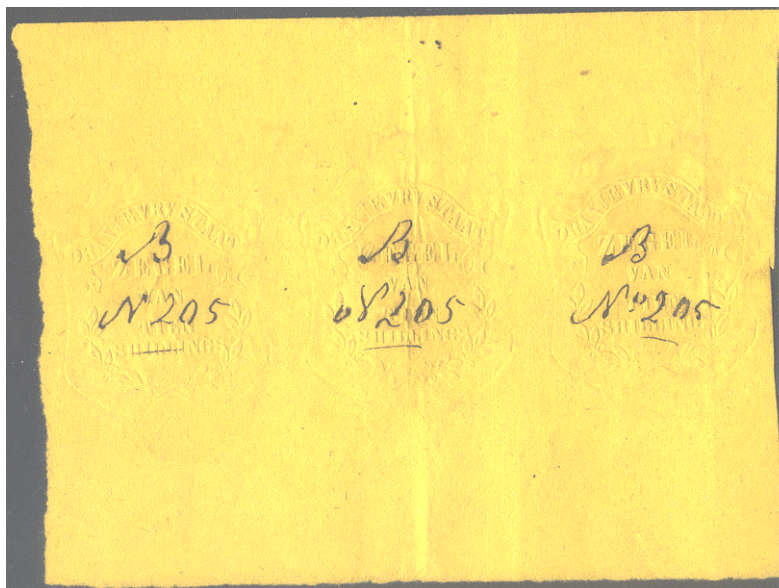


6d on white laid .

Fauresmith, July 3, 1860.

“For medical help and medicine from the first of January to the 10th of April 1860”

The ‘B’ indicates Betaald=paid.



Strip of 3 yellow 10/- stamps.

2nd Issue of Embossed Stamps, 1874-7

A more elaborate design of embossing seal was brought into use in 1874 or 1875, incorporating the Arms of the Republic in the middle. It was apparently in use concurrently with the First Issue.

Essays/Proofs



Gold proof type 1
18d



Gold proof type 1
4sh



Gold essay type 1
5sh



Gold essay type 1
7sh



Gold essay of unadopted
type 2, Orange + hyphen



Gold essay of unadopted
type 3, Orange + hyphen

Essays and die proofs for this issue are known, embossed in gold on stiff white paper, in three different designs, as shown above.

The first design, type 1, in four values, has an outline frame with, “Oranje Vry Staat” in the top ribbon, the value below, and the coat of arms with flags in the center. It is approximately 29x37 mm. The 18d and 4sh are proofs of issued values, while the 5/- and 7/- are essays of values never put in service.

The second essay design, type 2, is shown lower left. It has a circular frame with the name in the top ribbon, the value in the bottom ribbon, and the coat of arms with no flags in the

center. There is also a ribbon surrounding the coat of arms. It is approximately 29mm in diameter. This essay was rejected and no stamps in this design issued.

The third essay design, Type 3, was of a 1/- value. It had a shield shaped outline, the name above and value below not in ribbons, and a flagless coat of arms in the center, between wreaths. It is approximately 30x30 mm.

The second and third essay designs both have the word Oranje misspelled Orange, although the spelling is correct on the first design. They also have a hyphen between Orange and Vry.

Issued Stamps, Type 1.



The first design was accepted and dies for 16 values were sent out to Bloemfontein in 1875, seven of which are illustrated above from the Impression Book from the Bloemfontein Museum. The other values are very similar.

Evidence has been recorded of only six issued values. The earliest known date is November 1, 1875 on a 1/- value and were used into 1877. They are illustrated below:

1/- Blue paper	1/6d Green paper	3/- Gray paper
4/- Pale green paper	10/- Emerald paper	£1 Rose paper



2nd Issue, 1/- blue



2nd Issue, 1/6d green



2nd Issue, 3/- gray



2nd Issue, 4/- pale green



2nd Issue, 10/- emerald



2nd Issue, £1 rose




2nd Issue, Type 1, 1/- on blue paper
Apparently used as postage due, 2x the missing 6d stamp.
Mailed at Bedford, CGH 2 July 1876, assessed 1/- mark in red.
Arrived Bloemfontein July 15, 1876.

Ik George M Palmer
 wonende te Boshof Oranje Vrij Staat.
 verklaar onder eede, dat Henric C. de Hart.
 wiens boedel thans onder sequestratie is geplaatst, waarlijk en wettig aan
 mij verschuldigd is de Som van
 £ 11. 16. 0
 wegens open rekening
 dat ~~Lij~~ L.R.
 hoegenaamd geene securiteit voor die schuld heeft en dat niemand buiten
 den insolventen boedel van H. C. de Hart daarvoor
 aan mij aansprakelijk is.

Beëdigd voor mij te Boshof
 11 op April 1877
 M. S. Tracy
 Notaris

J. M. Palmer

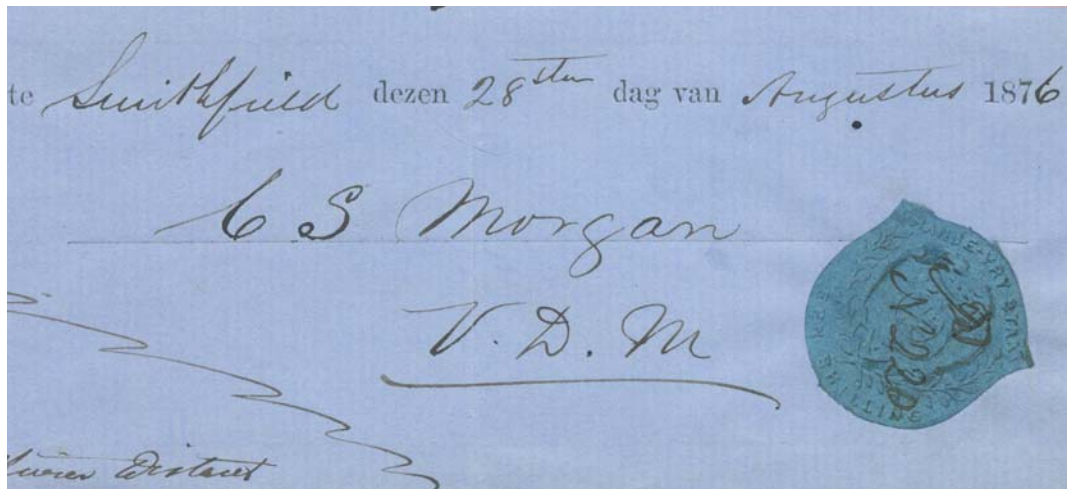


Type 1. A statement of claim on an estate in probate.

Two 1/- blues.

Type 2.

The third essay shield design (a first essay with Oranje spelled with a G and a later version with Oranje now spelled correctly, but with an incorrect hyphen added) was used for a 1/- die that is known used on blue and deep rose papers. Earliest known usage is August 5, 1875 on rose paper and August 28, 1876 on blue paper. A 6d yellow of this die was once reported, but has not been confirmed.



Type 2. 1/- blue Registration fee, 28 August 1876 (A.R.Allison)

Type 3.



Dies for the 1d, 3d and 6d values were purchased in a design entirely different from any of the essays (see proof strikes above from the Impression book). It is somewhat similar to the third essay, but is of a different shape, with flags, and without wreaths. The 1d is only known impressed on checks known used as late as March 1900. The 3d has not been reported used.

Two Type 3,
6d impressions on
yellow paper.
(A.R. Allison)



1d Revenue Type 3 impressed on Check

EKU 12 August 1892.

Chapter 2, The Definitive Issue, 1877-90



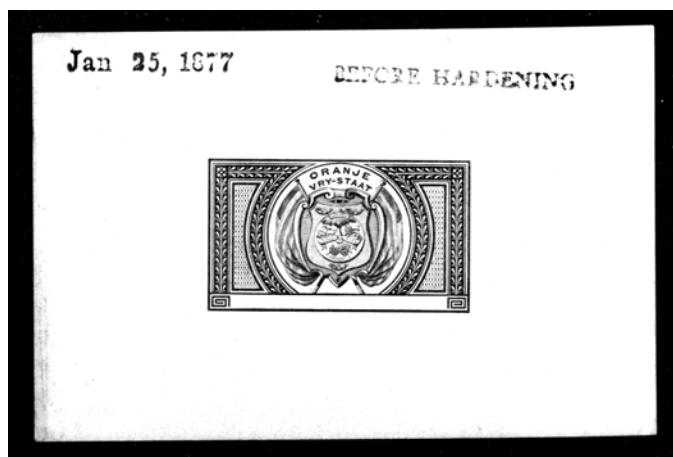
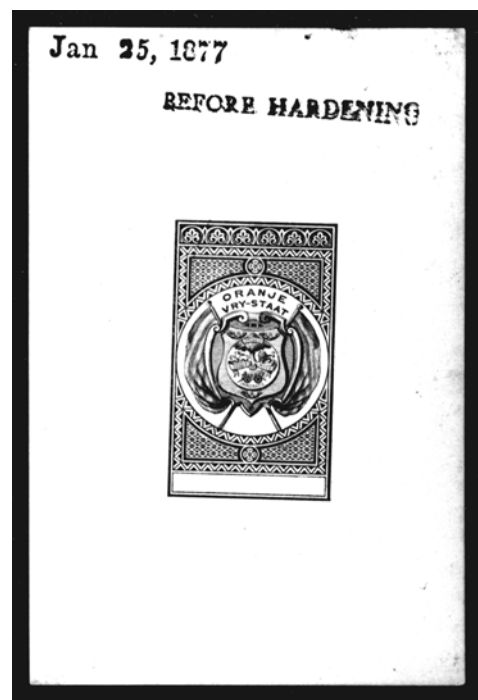
There was apparently dissatisfaction with the plain embossed stamps, and on August 29, 1876, the O.V.S. London agent, Blythe & Co., asked¹ De La Rue to prepare dies to print a series of 19 values of revenue stamps corresponding to the samples, which were in essence the embossed 2nd Issue type, but of varying sizes and shapes, all non-standard.



De La Rue replied that that was impractical and suggested using three designs in a standard size (the size of two postage stamps) with 3 key-plates, as shown in the essays above (dated 6 Sep 76, from De La Rue archives). They quoted a price of 6/6d per 1000 stamps (plus set up costs) as opposed to the normal stamps at (then) 1/- per 1000. They strongly insisted upon receiving a careful drawing of the coat of arms, and exact copies of how the values were to be spelled out. On September 8, De La Rue, having received the drawing, submitted three new designs with the flags. In February, they returned the arms drawing, having finished the engraving. The plates (drawings?) were done in March (?).² They were accepted, and the master die of the arms was completed on November 20(?). The three duty dies for the 6d, shilling and pound values were finished and hardened on January 25-7. The three different designs were for the 6d, the shilling values, and the pound values.

¹ Easton, the De La Rue History of British and Foreign Postage Stamps, pp709-12, New Jersey, 1958.

² Van Heerden, Bull 176, p2784, Sept 1999.



The first printing was invoiced on May 18, 1877 and issued later that year. Die proofs reported on glazed card 92 mm x 60 mm^{1,2} are shown in Table 2.1. The invoice dates and quantities are shown in Table 2.2³. AH=After Hardening, BH=before Hardening and AS=after Striking.

¹ Newlands, Bull 61, p 95, 1955.

² B&M, Part I, pp 236-7.

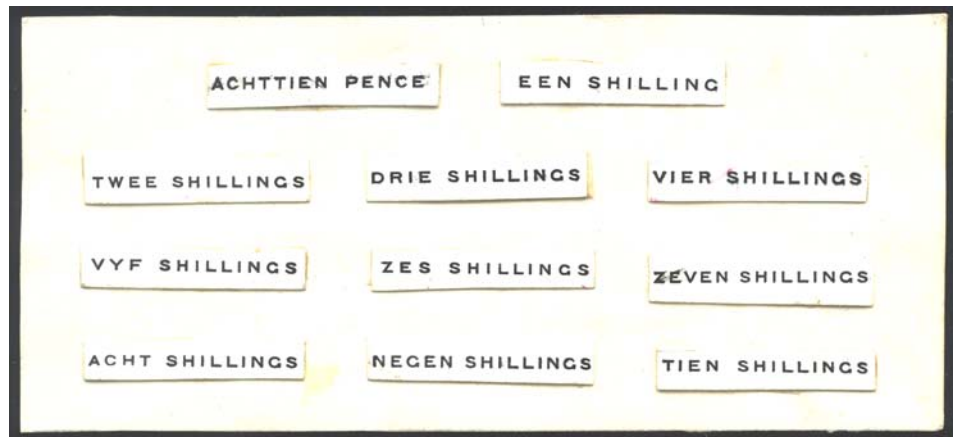
³ Durrell Collection.



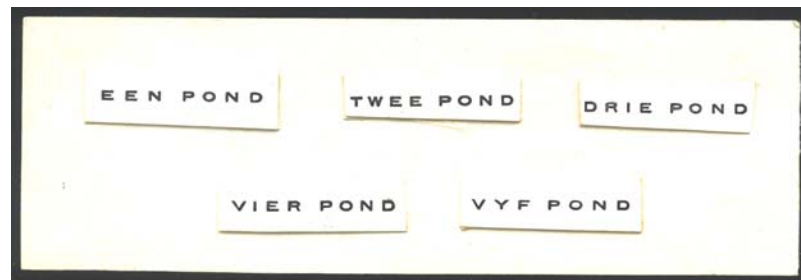
This brass block shows the arms with flags as they appear on the revenue stamps, but also has a ribbon below with the name (Spink auction). It appears to have been made when designing the revenues.



Above is shown a proof of the 6d master die, which shows an erroneous hyphen in the name. This and the following two master die proofs are on the usual glossy proof card stock, then mounted on and framed by thick brown card stock. Date unknown. Along side is a proof of the 6d value die.



Above a proof of the shilling die and also a proof of each of the shilling value dies.

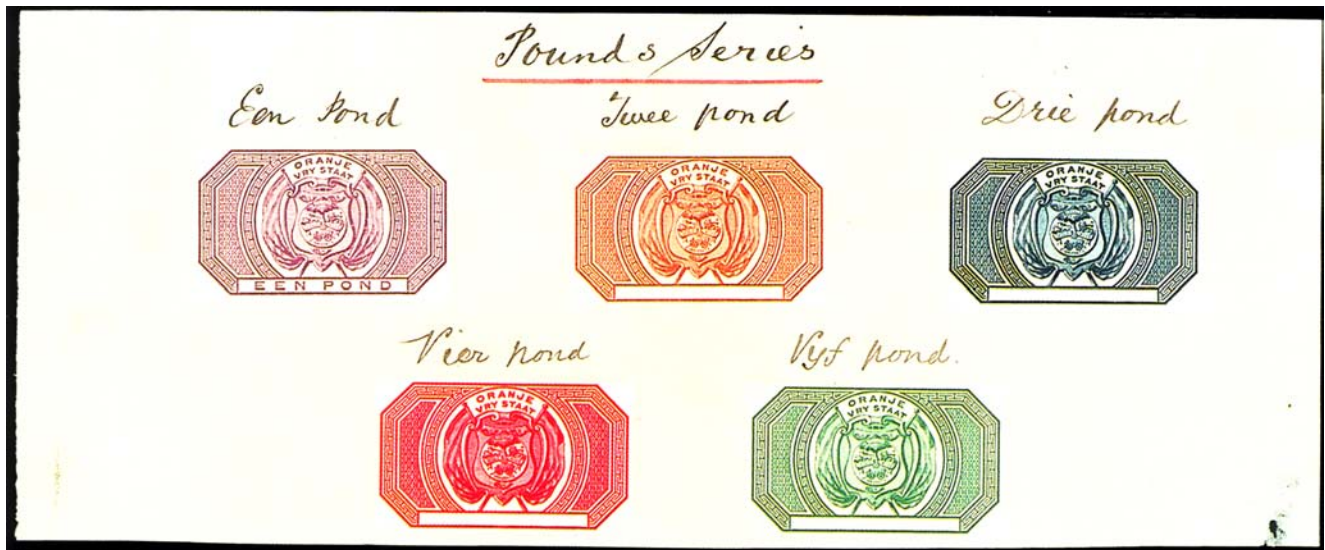


Above a proof of the pound die and also a proof of each of the pound value dies.



This printer's proof of the blank shilling value die is endorsed "Feb 6th 120 leads". The plates were ready by 7 Mar. The May 18 date is the date of invoice of the first shipment and is unrelated to the proof. Note that it still has the hyphen in the name, as do all the other proofs of the dies.

On the 8th of March 1877, a set of color proofs was made, as shown in the following. In all of these cases, there is no hyphen in the name. The value is generally blank, but is present in the 6d, one shilling and one pound values. Oddly it shows both colors for the 6d and 1/-, although the 2nd colors of these were only issued in 1882. Next are shown the issued stamps. The color differences from the issued stamps are due mainly to scanning from the Spink sale catalog which included the De La Rue Archives.



Pence Series

8 MAR 77

Zes Pence
1st Colour



Zes Pence
2nd Colour



Shillings Series

Een Shilling 1st Colour



Een Shilling 2nd Colour



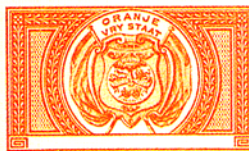
Achttien pence



Twee Shillings



Drie Shillings



Vier Shillings



Vijf Shillings



Zes Shillings



Zeven Shillings



Acht Shillings



Negen Shillings



Tien Shillings



Table 2.1 Die Proofs, Definitive Issue							
Die	State	Date	Color	Remarks			
Master Die, center only.		20/11/76	Black	Black surround 39 mm diameter. Date shows, reversed, as November 1876 on surround.			
Master Die, center only.		27/11/76	Black	As Previous, but no date on surround.			
Pence working die.		23/1/77	Black	Presumably BH, not stated.			
Pence working die.	BH	25/1/77	Black				
Pence working die.	AH	27/1/77	Black				
Pence working die.	AS	29/1/77	Black				
Shillings working die.	BH?	24/1/77	Black	Presumably BH, not stated			
Shillings working die.	BH	25/1/77	Black				
Shillings working die.		26/1/77	Blue				
Shillings working die.	AH	27/1/77	Black				
Pounds working die.	BH?	25/1/77	Black	Presumably BH, not stated.			
Pounds working die.	BH	25/1/77	Black				
Pounds working die.		26/1/77	Blue				
Pounds working die	AH	27/1/77	Black				
Pounds working die.	AH	27/1/77	Black	Endorsed '£' in Manuscript.			
Pounds working die.			Red-brown				
Value dies 10/-, 7/- 4/-.			Black	In 3 lines.			
Value dies £1, £5, £3.			Black	In 3 lines.			
Value dies 9/-, 8/-, 3/-.			Black	In 3 lines.			
Value dies 6/-, 1/-, 2/-, 5/-			Black	In 4 lines.			
Value dies 1/6, 6d, £2.			Black	In 2 lines.			
Table 2.2 Definitive Revenue Deliveries							
Invoice Dates and number of 120 unit sheets							
Value/Date	18/5/77	4/5/86	22/10/88	24/5/93	5/3/94	30/10/96	Total
6d Purple-brown	843						843
6d Gray	839	1530				2032	4401
1/- Gray	840						840
1/- Purple-brown	4196		5100				9296
1/6d Blue	4221						4221
2/- Magenta	835					2040	2875
3/- Chestnut	426			1018			1444
4/- Slate	418						418
5/- Rose	426	1045					1471
6/- Green	417						417
7/- Violet	418						418
8/- Yellow	417						417
9/- Olive-Bistre	417						417
10/- Orange	417	1060					1477
£1 Purple	417	1057					1474
£2 Red-brown	428				500		928
£3 Slate	430						430
£4 Carmine	424						424
£5 Green	419			510			929

Issued Colors



6d Purple-brown



1/- Pearl Gray



1/- Purple-brown



6d- Pearl Gray



1/6d Blue



2/- Magenta



3/- Chestnut



4/- Bluish gray



5/- Rose



6/- Green



7/- Violet



8/- Yellow



9/- Olive-bistre



10/- Orange



£1 Purple



£2 Red-brown



£3 Slate



£4 Carmine

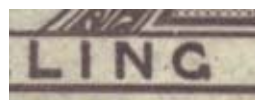


£5 Green

All three master dies had an error, a hyphen between VRY and STAAT (See below). This was apparently not noticed until after the leads had been struck (per the Feb 6 proof after 120 leads). The hyphen was removed, either on the leads, or on the plate. This error was missed at one



position of the pound plate and has been found on the £1 (above), £2, £4 and £5 stamps, in the 5th position in the top row and likely exists on the £3 value, but has not been reported.



A stamp with a double impression exists of the ZES PENCE on the 6d pearl gray, one inverted,¹ shown above. There is one constant variety, the top of the G of SHILLING damaged on the 1/- value, plate position unknown. All are line perforated 14 on the De La Rue perforator. Various color changelings are known due to the use of fugitive inks, especially a bright blue £5.

The catalogs have called this the issue of 1878, but copies are known cancelled in November and December of 1877. The 6d gray and the 1/- purple brown were put in use later in 1882.

Tamsen² reported sales of revenue stamps for certain years. In 1879, £8,997; in 1890, £39,138 and in 1891, £43,621.

Postal Usage Of Revenue Stamps

A thorough examination³ has been made of all that is known to date regarding the question of the use of revenues in the postal system. Known covers put the use of revenues in the postal system beyond doubt. Most, but not all, are in connection with registered letters. Three possible explanations for postal cancels on revenue stamps are identified.

- Revenue stamps used for payment of postage (or registration).
- Revenue stamps used for payment of postage due.

¹ Allison, Bull 126, p2009, March 1992.

² Tamsen, quoted by B&M Vol I, p222.

³ Allison, Bull 150, pp2112-21, March 1993.

- Revenue stamps used for receipts issued at the post office.

There is also no doubt that many of the high value revenues were used on packages of rough diamonds, mainly from the mines near Jagersfontein and Koffiefontein. These were shipped in heavy sealed metal containers. Many of these shipments would require postage of £1 or more, which would have required a large number of the lower value postage stamps.

Also reported is a unique cover,¹ illustrated on p. 13, incoming from the Cape with a Cape 4d cancelled with a faint Cape BONC cancel and a 1/- embossed O.V.S. revenue cancelled with a Landdrost cancel. The date is July 1876. Since the letter did not have the needed O.V.S. 6d stamp, the postage due was 1/-. So some revenues used postally have a fiscal cancel!

Some 98 Revenue stamps have been identified with postal cancels, with values from 6d to £5. Numerical 16 bar cancels are known from Winburg (2), Harrismith (3), Fauresmith (4), Kroonstad (6), Rouxville (12) and Wepener (16). Numerical 11 bar cancels known from Ventersburg (21) and Heilbron (24), and most commonly the letter cancel “O” from Jagersfontein (the diamond fields).

Dubious or forged cancels are known ‘from’ Fauresmith ’86 and Bloemfontein ’02, ’03.

Specimens

SPECIMEN.

In the South Africa Post Office archives are examples of O.V.S. revenues with a **SPECIMEN** overprint,² shown above. The author states that included are 15 of the 17 values of the definitive revenues, a 3d Bank Wissel, and a 6d carmine telegraph stamp of the 1893 Setting. The definitives include 6d pearl gray, the eighteen pence, 4 and 5 shilling, and 4 and 5 pound values, all of which are illustrated in the article.

The overprint is 3.5 x 18 mm, all caps, from a serif font, applied with a hand stamp, apparently of rubber, using black ink.

Interestingly, there are no postage stamps in these archives with any ‘Specimen’ overprints.

The author continues these “were apparently distributed through (the UPU) with ‘specimen’ overprints.” No other reports of these stamps has been seen, which is most unlikely if the usual number of copies had been sent to the UPU, so some other explanation must be found.

¹ Allison/Bartshe, Bull 151, p2149, June 1993.

² van Zyl, Paul, SETEMPE, p 20, Oct/Nov 2000.

The reported situation regarding Natal may shed some light. Bendon¹ states that in 1887 the UPU sent Natal a more or less complete collection from its archives. Also found in the Natal collection are stamps which had not been normally distributed by the UPU. “All stamps which had been received in normal unused condition bear the Natal ‘SPECIMEN’ hand stamp type NA2 struck in violet. It appears that the Natal Post Office defaced the stamps at the time of the formation of the Union of South Africa.”

Thus it seems that these are not UPU items at all.

Document usages



A pass for ‘Tom’ to travel home to Natal from the diamond mines at Kimberly.
 Franked with a Griqualand West 1/- with inverted G overprint and an OVS 1/- definitive
 revenue. July 6, 1888.

¹ Bendon, *UPU Specimen Stamps*, p31 James Bendon, Limassol, Cyprus, 1988.



A Transfer deed of April 2, 1895.
 Total fee for registration of the deed was £1/8/-,
 comprised of a £1, a 5/- and a 3/- revenue stamp.
 (75% of actual size)

CERTIFICAAT.

De Weesheer van den Oranjevrijstaat, certificeert bij dezen dat uit
de ter Weeskamer gedeponeerde documenten in den boedel van wijlen

Willelm Johannes Deale (D. 164)

blijkt, dat de erfportie van de minderjarige erfgenamen
behoorlijk *zijn* verzekerd, zoodat er geene bezwaren bestaan voor de nage-
bleven echtgenoot

Anna Jacoba Penuari

om tot een volgend huwelijk over te gaan.

Huwer bytstede Certificaat
Willelm Johannes Deale
30/1/86

Weeskamer, Bloemfontein,

30 December 1886.

De Weesheer voornoemd,

J. W. Deale



A certificate (75% size) from the Master of the Orphans Court stating that the inheritance of the minor children has been assured so that there is no impediment to the remarriage of the widow.

A 5/- stamp paid the fee.

The cancellation translates "Certificate for marriage of the widow of J. W. Deale, 30/1/86".

Chapter 3, Provisional and Special Issues

Sixpence Provisionals, 1886

1st Issue, The 6d Provisional Hand stamp



The first 6d provisional was made by the use of a hand stamp surcharging the 8/- value, as shown above in a worn example of Type 1. The surcharge reads ZES PENCE. in serif capitals over two canceling bars. This handstamp exists in two forms where one has a square stop after PENCE and the other has an oval stop and the bottom of the final E in PENCE slopes down from left to right. This second state is either a separate cliché or else a worn and damaged state of the handstamp.



Cliché type 1,
square stop,
straight serif



Cliché type 2,
square stop,
slanted serif E

Cliché type 1
Vertical strip of 4,
varying angles
proves it was made
by a single unit
handstamp.



Piece showing use
of 1st 6d
from Wepener 8
March 1889.



2nd Issue, The 6d provisional overprint.

The handstamped provisional was immediately followed by a typeset overprint on the 4/- value, probably done by Borckenhagen, using a heavier type with a stop and one canceling bar (see below). There are two variants in the form. Variant 1 has tall thin letters and is 25 mm long, including the stop. Variant 2 has shorter thicker letters and measures 27 mm long. The majority seems to be Variant 1. Multiples we have seen show variants 1 and 2 se-tenant, but only vertically. A variety is known showing broken NCE.



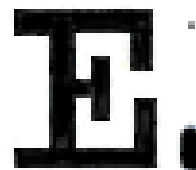
2nd Issue Variant 1
25mm width, square stop



2nd Issue Variant 1
25mm width, square stop



2nd Issue Variant 2
27mm width, oval stop



2nd Issue, Variant 2
27mm width oval stop



This block of 3 from the 5th and 6th columns proves that the two variants were in the same form. The top two stamps are both Variant 2 at 27 mm and the bottom stamp is Variant 1 at 25 mm.



One example of this 6d on the 4/- revenue that saw postal use. A single right marginal Variant 2 at 27mm, but with worn stop, on a letter from Donkerpoort to Johannesburg. A late usage, in September 1897. Mailed Sep 1, 1897, two receiving marks at Johannesburg September 6.

A legitimate, though unusual use. The base stamp was a 'Postal-Fiscal' issue, so the overprint would have also have been acceptable for both uses even though overpaid.

Hospital Tax Stamp

In 1880 (according to Buckley and Marriott) a 3d 'Hospital Tax' stamp appeared. It was a rubber hand stamp on the 1/- purple brown postal/revenue. The surcharge consists of a fancy frame enclosing a three line Hospitaal Tax./3d./Betaald. It is in reddish purple, and very hard to see against the purple stamp color. The neighboring sketch is a fair approximation of its appearance. It is not an overprint but rather a special cancel.



The inscription says 'Betaald', which means 'Paid'. No examples have been found with a cancellation. The imprint is larger than the stamp (51 mm x 31 mm vs. 41 mm x 25 mm), but only one stamp has been found with portions of two imprints, and all except this one are reasonably centered. It seems to have been hand applied to individual 1/- stamps, which argues against it being an overprint. However, it is only found on the 1/- value, which argues against it being a cancellation. Another mystery.

The most reasonable explanation to date is that it was a special 3d extra tax on some type of transaction which required a 1/- stamp. The extra to go to the hospital.



It had a very short life, is quite uncommon and does exist inverted, which is very rare. No record or example exists to document its purpose, but it might have been a special tax to build or support a hospital, rather than a tax on hospital bills.

This example has had its colors distorted to provide better visibility. The handstamp is larger than the stamp, and the print is tilted. Both of these show that it was a handstamp.

Bank Wissel (Bank Draft) Stamps

In 1882, it was decided that all bank drafts would require a 3d revenue payment, so a series of provisional revenue stamps were put in service over the next 18 years. They may be found in conjunction with another country's stamps, especially the Cape or Transvaal, as bank drafts arising in one country and cashed in another had to have both fees paid.

1st Issue, Bank Wissel on Revenue stamps, 1882

This first issue was made by means of a hand stamp on the then current 1/6d blue and 9/- olive-bistre. The surcharge read in large sans serif type BANK WISSEL / DRIE PENCE with a value canceling bar at the bottom. It is found with values in black on the 18d and purple-black and violet on the 9/-, perhaps implying three printings. B&M mention a 3d on 18d in violet, but the authors have not seen an example.



18d in black



9/- in purple



9/- in Violet

There are no known varieties. However, as might be expected from a handstamp, there are occasional weakly inked imprints, as in the two below.



Bank Wissel 18d in
black, weak CE



Bank Wissel 18d in
black, weak surcharge

2nd Issue, Bank Wissel on Postage Stamps, 1890-1900



All Block



All Roman



Roman 'B'
Block 'W'

From 1890 forward, the 3d bank draft stamp was provided by overprinting BW on 3d postage stamps in a printing press, presumably Borckenhagen's. There were three Settings, all in black, but with various typefaces.

The 1st Setting was BW in all large capitals, but of both Roman (3.5mm) and Block (4mm) fonts. Three types occur: all Block, all Roman and Roman B with Block W, as shown above. Earliest reported usage is September 18, 1890. No constant varieties are recorded. Apparently a very small issue. Also apparently accepted for postage as below, though over paid.



2nd Setting BW on 3d Postage, 1892



This Setting utilized small Roman capitals (2.8mm), with 2 mm space between the B and the W. Earliest known usage is August 13, 1892. The only variety known to us is a missing bottom serif of the B, shown below life size and enlarged. 3 examples have been seen, with at least one position being in the second column.

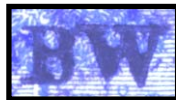


3rd Setting BW on 3d Postage, 1893

This Setting used the same type as the 2nd Setting, but with the two letters closely spaced, as can be seen in the pair to the right. This is also the earliest known usage, May 7, 1893. It was a rather large issue, lasting until the British invasion.



A number of varieties are known, of which some have been seen on more than one example.



Broken bottom
left foot W



Bottom left
of B absent



Top R serif
W absent

Normal usage within the O.V.S. as example below. Used from Winburg to Bethlehem.



When the O.V.S. draft was encashed in one of the other provinces, revenue stamps of both provinces will appear. Below are examples from the Cape and the Z.A.R.



As with the normal revenue stamps, the BW stamps were accepted by the Post Office for ordinary mail, as in the below examples from Bethlehem and Winburg.



Chapter 4, General Means Tax of 1885

Ord
22-85.



In 1885, the Volksraad passed the first general tax of the O.V.S. This has generally, but erroneously, been called a “Legacy Duty” due to a mistranslation of the Dutch word ‘erf’. The rates¹ to be paid are reported as:

2/- per 100 morgen of farmland.

1d per pound sterling of assessed value on town dwellers. (A rate of only 0.4%, ed.).

Male residents with no property to pay 1% of salary.

No adult white male could pay less than £1 sterling per year.

10/- per year for independent adult colored males.

The document translated here, with original shown on the next page, shows the rate printed on the form is 2/- per 100 morgen. This 2/- per 100 morgen is the same rate as the ‘erfpacht’ or ground rent previously collected. So, as far as farms were concerned, this was apparently not an additional tax, but rather a replacement and a new way of recording payment. It also extended taxation to a broader base.

ORANGJEVRIJSTAAT

TAX ON FARMS

ORDINANCE No. 22, 1885

District Caledonrivier

Paid on the 4th December, 1885

By H.J. Diederick

For Farm Cypherfontein, No. 72

Size 1387 Morgen

@ 2 shillings for each 100 morgen

For the year 1885

Tax £1.8.--

Penalty £1.8.--

(Signature)

Landdrost

¹ Bezuidenhout, Bull 131, pp1623-5, Mar/June 1988.


ORANJE VRIJSTAAT.
BEVESTIGING OP PLAATSEN.

ORDONNANTIE No. 22, 1885.
 District *Carleburgh*
 Betaald den *4 December* 188*5*
 door *H. J. Diederichs* voor *Landdrost*
 Plaats *Cypherfontein*, No. *72*
 groot *1387* morgen, à 2 Shillings voor elke 100
 morgen, voor het jaar 188*5*.

Belasting £/s *8* —
 Boete ... —



 £/s *8* —
Landdrost.



Ordinance No. 22 of 1855, Farm Tax Form

ORANJEVRIJSTAAT.
BELASTING OP ERVEN.

ORDONNANTIE No. 22, 1885.

District *Bloemfontein*

orp *Brandfort*

Op den *20 december* 188 *5*,

Betaald door *Mrs E. J. Montgomery*

Belasting op Er No. *218*, waarde £ *32, 10. 0.*, à

1 penny in het pond,

voor het jaar 188 *5*.

Belasting £ *2 2 9*.

Boete ...

£

C. W. Hutton

Landdrost.



Ordinance No. 22 of 1855, Town Lot Tax Form

This tax originally was to be evidenced by the purchase of specially overprinted stamps, but this apparently was found so cumbersome that the requirement for stamps was soon dropped, probably after the second year, since a similar form in 1887 does not use stamps



The latest usage known is from 1886 as seen here.

Also of interest is the discovery of an example of a 2 shilling stamp which had not been overprinted, but was used in conjunction with a properly overprinted £1 stamp. The Landrost performing the transaction alleviated this problem by adding a manuscript “Ord./22-85” to the stamp. (See top stamp and enlargement below)



Table 4.1 Means Tax stamps of 1885			
Postage Stamps Overprinted		Revenue Stamps Overprinted	
Value	Colors	Value	Colors
1d red-brown, 5 th Print	R, V	1/- purple-brown	V
3d blue	R	2/- magenta	V, B
6d rose, 4 th Print	V	5/- carmine	V, B
1/- orange, 2 nd Print	R, V	10/- orange	V, B
		£1 purple	V, B
		£2 red-brown	B
		£5 green	V, B

The overprint was applied with a hand stamp, thus, Ord. / 22-85. It is found in red-violet (R), blue-violet (V), and black (B) and is normally found reading vertically on the postage stamps and horizontally on the revenues. However, being a hand stamp, it can be found in almost any orientation. The values and ink colors reported are shown in Table 4.1 and illustrated below.



1d Red-violet
up, no stop d



3d red-violet
up



6d violet
down, no stop d



1/- violet
horizontal



1/- revenue violet
used Bethlehem



2/- black
no stop d



5/- violet



10/- violet



£1 black
up, used



£2 black
used Harrismith



£5 black

It would also appear that there were several settings of the hand stamp due to the presence or absence of stops after the d of Ord on the same value. The two magnified examples below show that the lack of a stop after d is not due to wear, as the example missing the stop after the d has a square unworn stop after '85'.



Ord with stop d



Ord no stop d
square stop 5

That it is not merely an inking problem is demonstrated by the block of 4 of the 1/- value below, all without the stop.



The extreme case of applying the handstamp perfectly upside down is known on the 10/- and £2 values only, as shown below.



Chapter 5, The Occupation Revenues

The overprintings of the revenue stamps were interspersed among the printings of the postage values, generally utilizing the same basic forme and same basic overprint as the preceding postage Setting. Since they were twice the size of the postage stamps, a major rework of the forme was necessary each time the printer switched from Postage to Revenue or vice versa. This difficulty was compounded by the fact that the 6d Revenue was in a vertical format, rather than horizontal so required its own resetting.

Of the 17 values of revenue Stamps printed by De La Rue, all except the 8/- are known with the V.R.I. overprint. The only source of information on quantities overprinted is an article written in 1901¹ that is obviously somewhat garbled. It is also not clear if these numbers include the sheets overprinted with AT. This information is given below in Table 5.1. For telegraph overprints of revenue issues, see Volume 2, Chapter 4.

Table 5.1 Number of sheets available for overprinting				
6d	1000		8/-	60
1/-	700		9/-	0
1/6d	2700		10/-	400
2/-	1950		£1	0?
3/-	950		£2	400
4/-	250		£3	300
5/-	450		£4	100
6/-	250		£5	0
7/-	70			

The overprinting was done in a total of 7 Settings, with the forme transformations as set out fully in Chapter 13 of Volume 1.

The detail of the variety diagrams is heavily based on knowledge of the related Postage Settings, as no complete panes or sheets of the revenue stamps are known. However, a number of values/Settings have been reconstructed utilizing large blocks and multiples. Since the postage forme immediately preceding is also known, most of the Settings can be fairly confidently described. Terminology is consistent with that of Vol. 1, "The Postage Stamps".

¹ *Stamp Collectors Fortnightly*, No. 6, p191, 1901.

Group A of the V.R.I. Overprints

No thick 'V's

1st Horizontal Revenue Setting, level stops

V. R. I.

£5



The 1st Revenue Setting followed immediately after the 1st Postage Setting and was the first of three consecutive Revenue Settings: the 1st Revenue, the 1st 6d Revenue and then the 2nd Revenue Settings. Printing the 6d revenue in the vertical format between two horizontal format revenues makes no sense from the printer's point of view, but it seems quite certain that it was done that way.

The forme was derived by re-spacing the 1st Postage Setting, i.e. just spreading it out to accommodate the longer horizontal revenue format. The only values known are the £1 and £5, shown above. The V.R.I. is of course the same as for the Postage Setting and with all level stops, but the values are from a lighter font, see above.

The arrangement and varieties are as shown in Tables 5.1b and 5.2. It is somewhat theoretical, as the only large block seen is a block of 20 of the £1 value, which shows it was not a Setting of 30, but rather of 60. However, since Vars. C, F and G all show up later in the 2nd Revenue Setting, at least they must be present in this Setting. Variety G even appears in the same position.

In addition, a variety 'Dropped I, stop normal' has been seen on both values, location unknown, although based on the Allison block, it would occur in postage position 38. No misfeeds or other printing problems have been seen.

1st Revenue Setting Diagram, Varieties

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1						
2						G
3						
4						
5						
6	E				C	
7			A			F
8						
9		B	I		K	
10			DH			

Table 5.1a, Constant Varieties
End of 1st Postage Setting, 60 units

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1						
2						G
3						
4						
5						
6	E				C	
7			A			F
8						
9		B	I		K	
10			DH			

Table 5.1b, Constant Varieties, Assumed to be a mirror
image. 1st Revenue Setting, 60 units

Table 5.2. 1st Revenues, Constant Varieties
Types as in Vol. I, Chapter 14. i.e. Var. 5.12=14.12 in Vol I.

Var.	Description, With 60-unit 1 st Postage No.	Position No.	Vol III Fig #
A	Rectangular stop <u>R</u> , broken comma <u>I</u> .	39	5.12
B	Pear shaped stop after <u>I</u> .	50	5.13
C	Nick in loop <u>R</u> .	35	5.14
D	No stop <u>V</u> .	57	5.15
E	Nick left arm <u>V</u> .	31	5.16
F	Bottom serif <u>R</u> clipped to point.	42	5.17
G	Break left arm <u>V</u> .	12	5.18
H	No left serif <u>V</u> , nick bottom right of the point of the <u>V</u> .	57	5.15
I	Gash left bottom of the <u>V</u> .	51	5.19
K	Nick right leg of <u>R</u> .	53	5.20
a	Dropped <u>I</u> , stop normal, both values.		

R. I, I, R V R. I.

Fig 5.12, Var A
Rectangular stop R ,
broken comma I .

Fig 5.13, Var B
Pear shaped stop after I

Fig 5.14, Var C
Nick in loop R

Fig 5.15, Var DH
D, No stop V
H, No left serif V , nick on the bottom right
of the point of the V

V

R

V

V

R

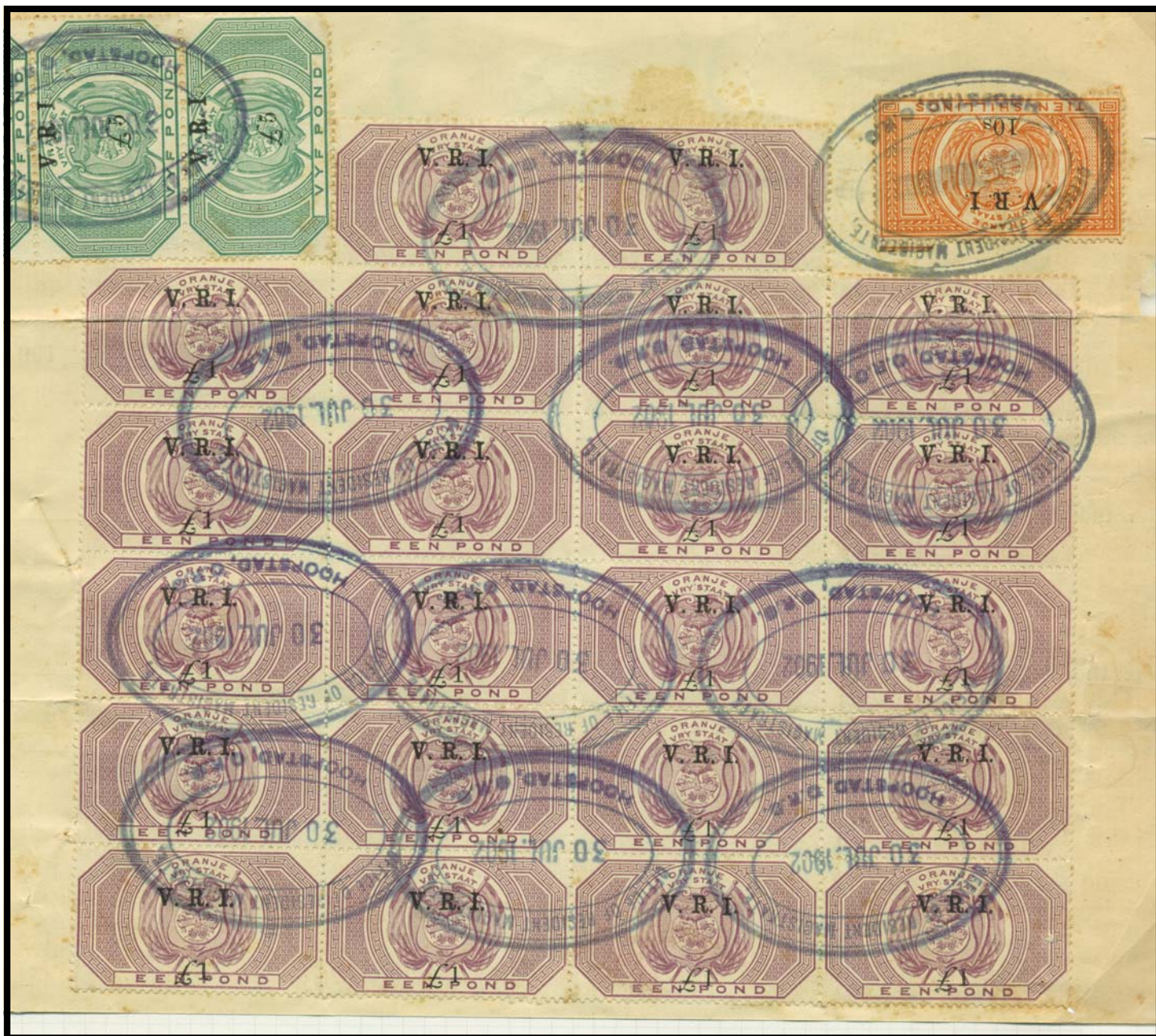
Fig 5.16, Var E
Nick left arm V

Fig 5.17, Var F
Bottom serif R
clipped to point

Fig 5.18, Var G
Break left arm V

Fig 5.19, Var I
Gash left bottom of the
V

Fig 5.20, Var K
Nick right leg
of R



The only large block known. Proves a setting of 60 rather than the 30 previously accepted. (Allison, Bull 190, pp 3168-76, Mar 2003)

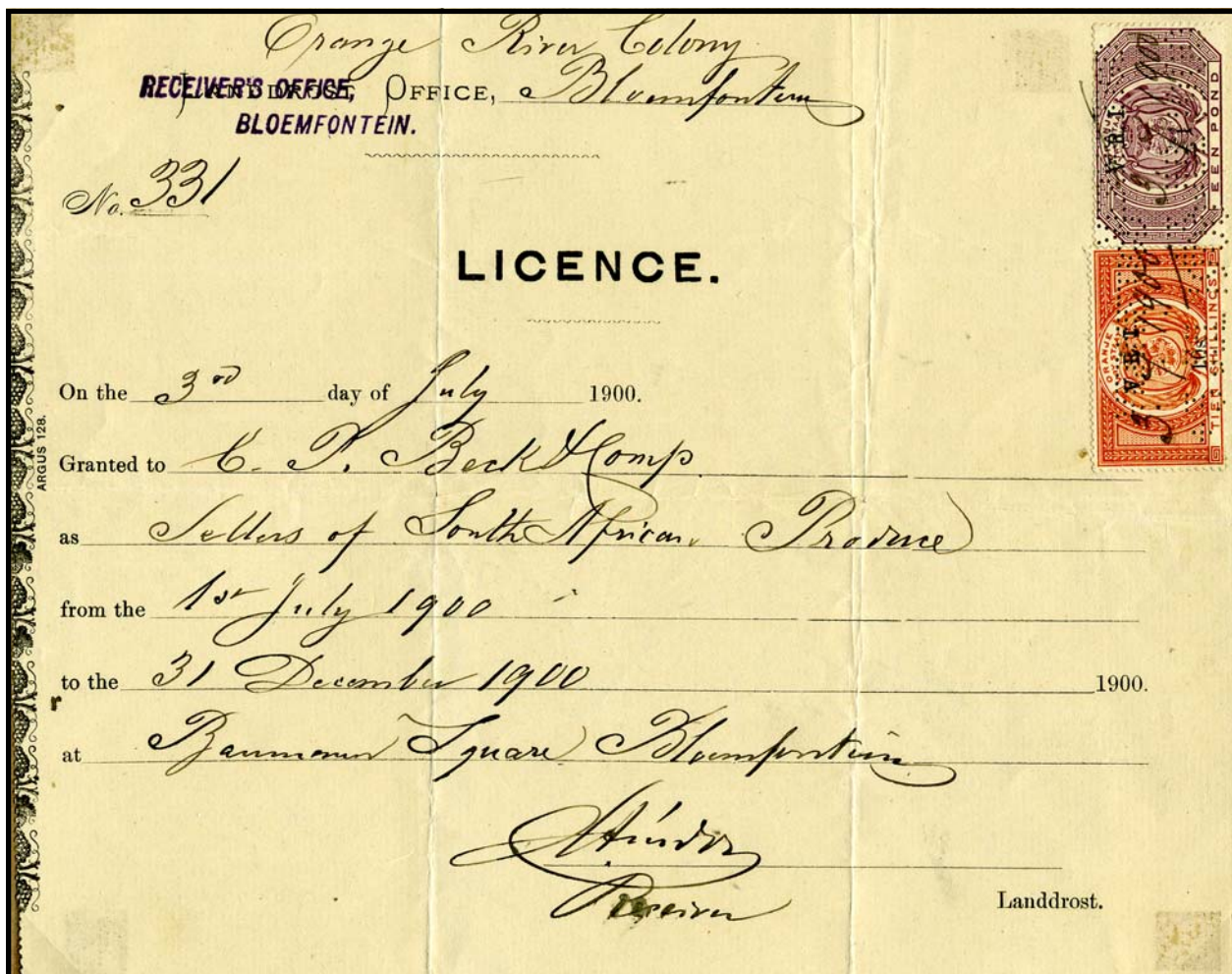
Pays the 6 month bank license fee of £37.10.0 with a block of 22 of the 1st Setting £1 revenue.

Shows 3 minor flaws per Allison:

- a. Break in the £ sign
- b. Break in Left arm V. (Same as Var E?)
- c. Dropped I

His Var b might well be Var E, implying that the form was mirror imaged in the expansion, which would make sense. This this would be rows 3-7, columns 3-6.

		a	
			b
		c	

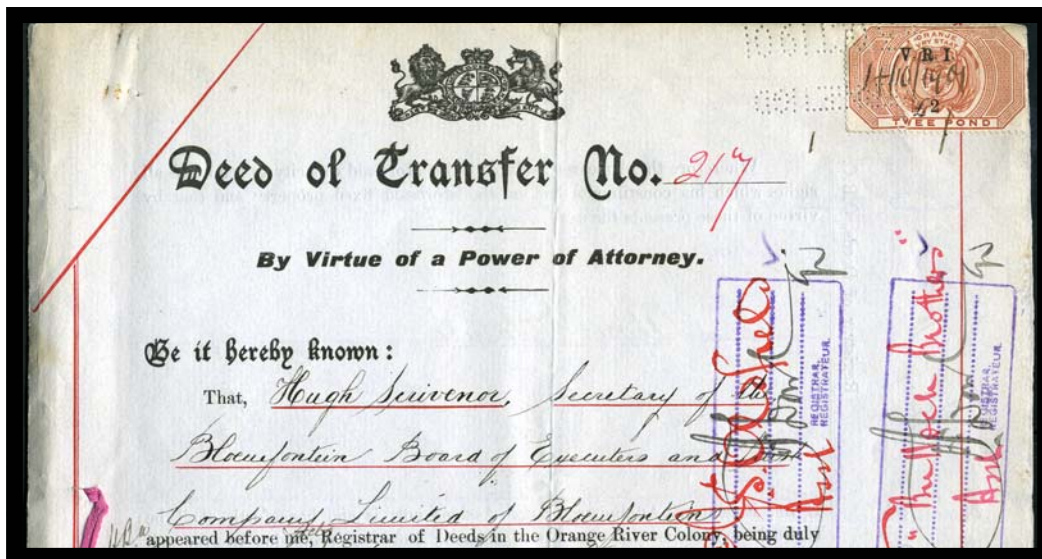


A licence to sell South African Produce at the town market for 6 months. Fee £1/10/-
Using a 1st Issue £1 stamp and a later 10/- stamp. (75% of actual)

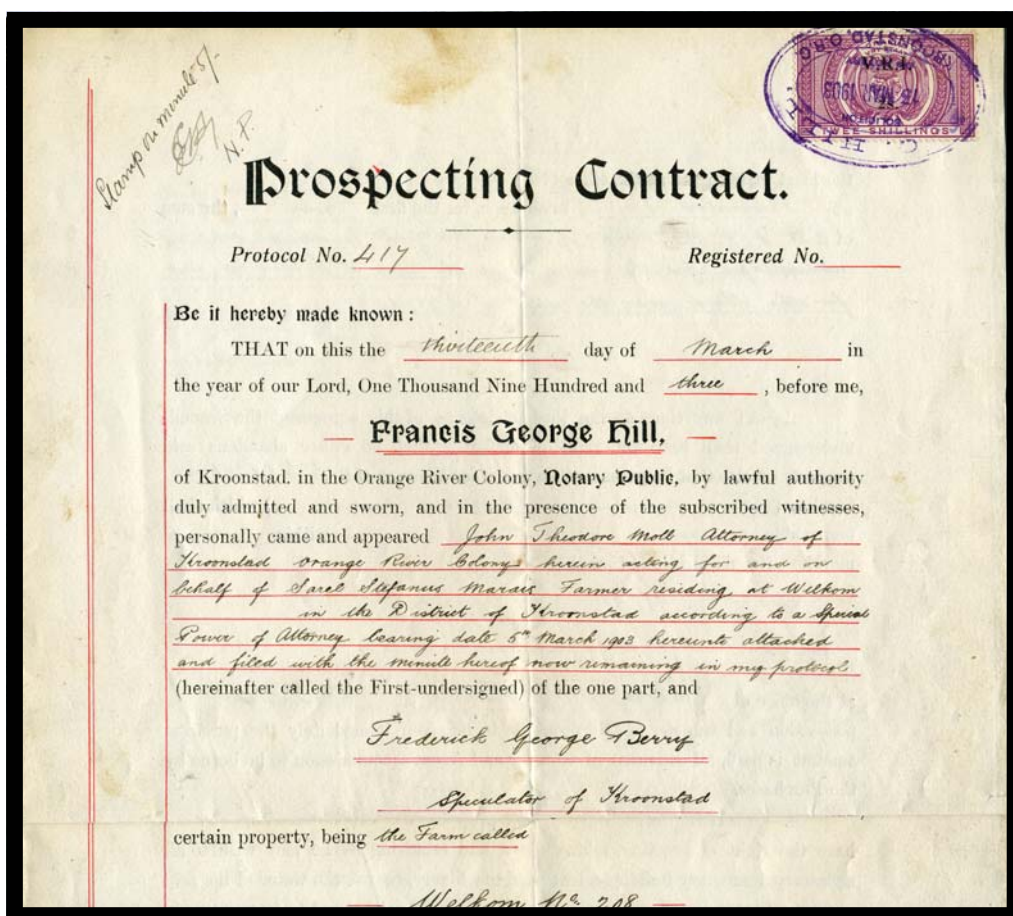


A vertical pair of the 1st Issue £5 revenue.
The top stamp shows Var G, a crack in
the left arm of the V. (4x actual)

Var a, Dropped I position unknown,
shown at 4x actual.



Transfer Deed. £2 of 3rd Revenue Setting (60% actual)



Prospecting License. 2/- 5th Revenue Setting. (60% actual)

1st 6d Vertical Revenue Setting, level stops

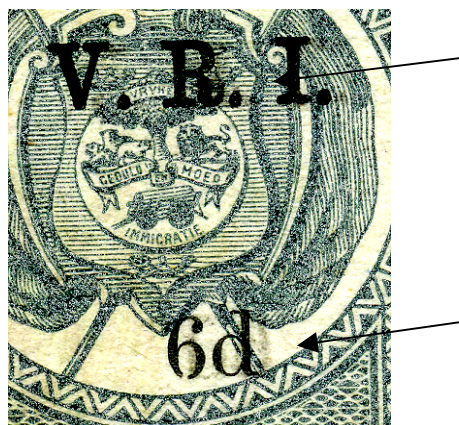
V. R. I.

6d



It would seem unlikely that the 1st 6d Revenue Setting, with its vertical format, would be interposed between two horizontal format revenue Settings, but it quite definitely was. This involved a major rearrangement of the forme. Since a horizontal pair with the overprints in very different places¹ has been reported, the forme must have been less than a full pane, likely of 5x6 shape as shown in Diagram 5.3. The value was still in the light font, with level stops.

There are a number of ways the units could have been rearranged. But the presence of Vars C, F, G and K (?) prove that it came from either the right or left half. Another restraint being that Var. G had to reappear in the 2nd Horizontal Revenue Setting in the same place as in the 1st Horizontal Setting. Other than that, nothing is known of the Setting.



One example of a double has been reported and is shown above. It has two complete prints. One print is quite faint, but far enough separated and complete enough to seem not be a 'kiss print'. This also shows Var. c, the broken bottom of the 6.

¹ B&M, Part II, p195.

Varieties are shown in Table 5.4. The only specific varieties are Var. a, dropped 6, and Var. b, dropped I, stop normal and Var c, broken bottom 6. The d prints somewhat variably giving rise to reports that there are two or more fonts involved. However, they seem to be all from the same font, just with different inking. (See right)

Apparently this was a short run, as copies are fairly scarce and no usage has yet been reported.



Var a, dropped 6



Var b, Dropped I, level stop



Var c, break in
bottom of the 6,
doubled.

Chapter 5, 1st 6d Revenue Setting

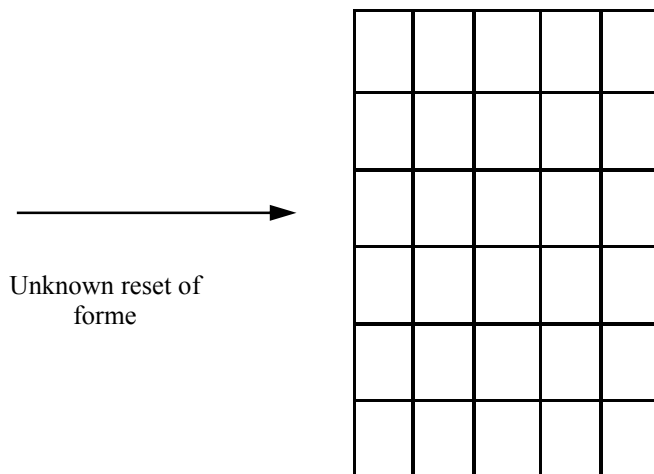


Table 5.3
Constant Varieties
1st 6d Revenue

Table 5.4, 1st 6d Revenues, Constant Varieties,
Varieties as in Chap 14, Vol I. Ie Var 5.14=14.14 in Vol I

1st 6d Revenue	Description, using 60-unit Postage Nos.	Fig. p47 & below
C	Nick in loop <u>R</u> on No. 35.	5.14
F	Bottom serif <u>R</u> clipped to point on No. 42.	5.17
G	Break left arm <u>V</u> on No. 12.	5.18
K?	Nick rt leg of <u>R</u> . Probably present, but not reported.	5.20
a	Dropped <u>6</u> .	prev. pg
b	Dropped <u>I</u> stop normal.	prev. pg
c	Broken bottom of the <u>6</u>	prev. pg

R

Fig. 5.14, Var C
Nick in loop R

R

Fig. 5.17, Var F
Bottom serif R
clipped to point

V

Fig. 5.18, Var G
Break left arm V

R

Fig 5.20, Var K
Nick right leg
of R

2nd Horizontal Revenue Setting, raised and mixed stops.

V. R. I.

10s



After the 1st 6d Setting, the 5x6 forme of the 1st 6d was put into a 3x10 arrangement to overprint the 2nd Horizontal Revenue shilling values. The values were 1/-, 5/- and 10/-. The re-arrangement was done with some care, but only Var. G (here known as Var P) returned to its place in the 1st Horizontal Revenue Setting, while Vars F and C showed up in new locations. The values were in light font as before, but now with virtually all level stops replaced with new raised stops, see above.



This strip of four proves the 30 unit forme by showing the duplication on the first and last stamps of Var zz, dropped stop I, Var c, overprint dropped 2mm and Var S, bottom serif R clipped at bottom left.

The nomenclature here can be confusing, as B&M used different nomenclature in various settings for the same variety.

This Setting is closely related to the 'mixed font' 2nd Postage Setting, as many of the level stops had been replaced by raised stops. Because of this close relationship, the varieties

in this Setting are identified using the 2nd Postage nomenclature. To help prevent confusion, Tables 5.5a-c show the transformation and the renaming of the varieties, as well as the older nomenclature.

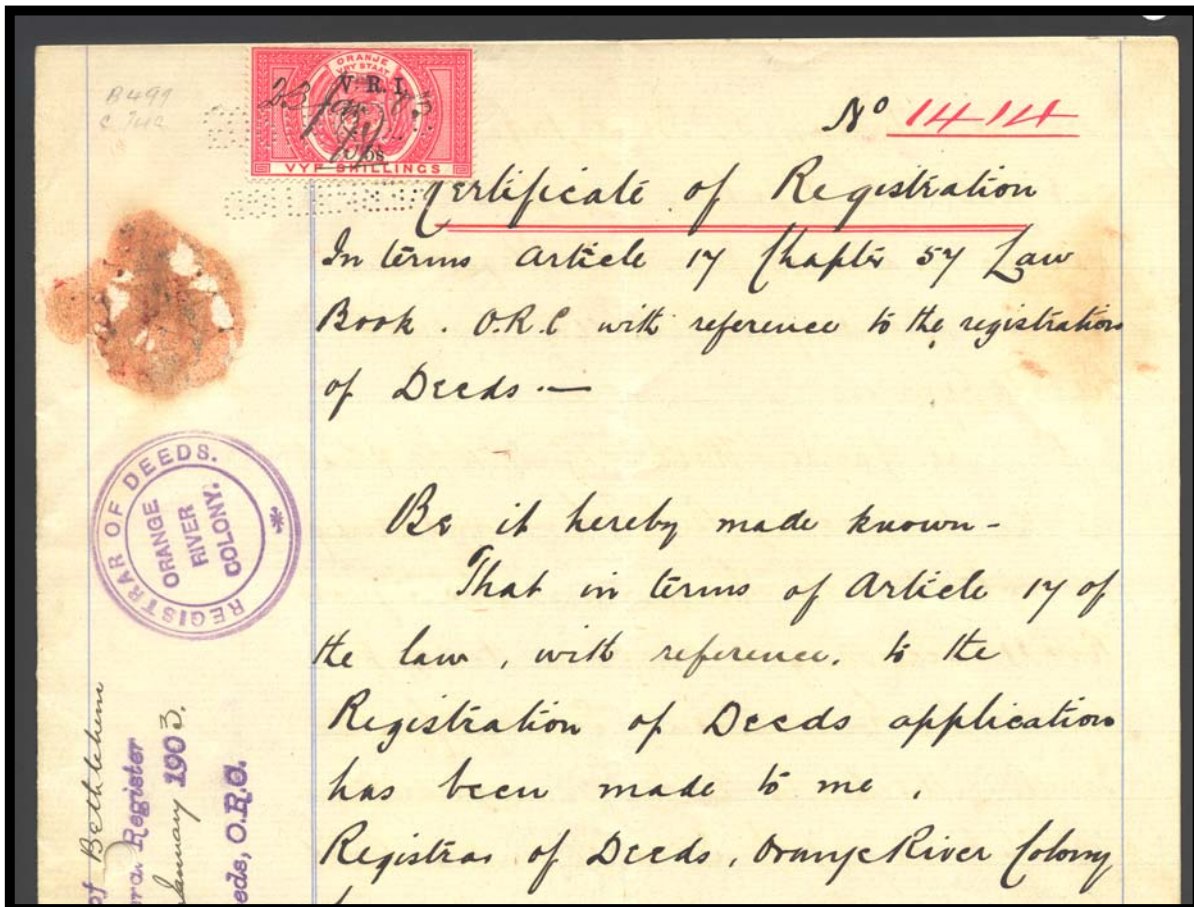
Of minor note, the square level stop seen in the 1st Postage Setting shows up here, and then not again until the 6th Postage Setting!

The varieties of the three values shown are certain, as a half pane once was reported, and other blocks have confirmed the layout.

Either the forme was loose, or the typesetting was worse than normal, as there are quite a number of misalignments in the forme.

The 1/- had at least one pane or half pane printed inverted. Also, the 1/- and 5/- are known with the V.R.I. misplaced into the top perforations.

This was the last of the Group A Settings and the type was distributed back to the printer's type case.



The Registration document above (at 75% of life) carries the 5 shilling value of this issue, with Var ww, level stops R and I, and dropped I. showing it came from position R10/1 or 4 .

Position R8/1 or 4 always generally shows Var b, value moved left, combined with either Var ww, level stop R, with I and stop dropped or Var xx, no stop V and level stop R and TR serif I hurt (10 shilling only). Obviously some correction was attempted here, but it cannot be determined which came first.

2nd Horizontal Revenue Setting, Mixed Stops Diagram, Varieties

	4	5	6
1			
2			G
3	C		
4			
5			
6			F
7			
8			
9			
10			

	4	5	6
1	E	a	C
2	d	zz	P
3	Ra		
4	J	a	
5	b		Ba
6	Fb		S,zz,c
7	D		
8	b,yy(xx)	a	
9	B	C	A
10	ww		A

Table 5.5b
Constant Varieties, 2nd Revenue Setting,
1st Postage/1st Horizontal Revenue Nomenclature

Table 5.5c
Constant Varieties
2nd Revenue Setting,
2nd Postage Nomenclature

Table 5.5a, 2nd Revenues, Constant Varieties 2nd Postage Nomenclature

2 nd Rev Var.	30-unit 2 nd Rev No.	Description	2 nd Postage No.	Fig.	B&M 2 nd Rev Var.
A	9&10/3	All stops level and larger.	40	5.2	A
B	9/1	Level stops <u>V</u> (and <u>I</u> in 2 nd Postage, all stops larger).	52	5.3	J
C	1/3	Level stop <u>V</u> .	53	5.4	B
D	7/1	Level stops <u>R</u> & <u>I</u> , right serif <u>V</u> damaged.	58	5.5	G
E	1/1	No left serif <u>V</u> .	4	5.6	E
F	6/1	Bottom left serif <u>I</u> damaged, sometimes obscured by dirt.	34	5.11	F
J	4/1	Notch right arm <u>V</u> under serif.	22	5..8	I
P	2/3	Crack left arm <u>V</u> , sometimes obscured. 1 st Setting G.	12	5.18	K
R	3/1	Nick in loop <u>R</u> , 1 st setting Var C.	16	5..21	N
S	6/3	Bottom serif <u>R</u> clipped, 1 st Setting F.	36	5..22	nl
ww	10/1	Level stop <u>R</u> , <u>I</u> and stop dropped.			C
xx	8/1	No stop <u>V</u> , level stop <u>R</u> , TR serif <u>I</u> hurt. 10/- only.	46		L
yy	8/1	Square level stop <u>V</u> , level stop <u>R</u> , no stop <u>I</u> , 1/- & 5/- only.	46		*H
zz	6/3	Level stop <u>I</u> ..	36		D
a		Value moved right.			
b	6/1	Value moved left.			
c	6/3	Overprint dropped by 2 mm, some panes.			
d	2/1	Overprint raised.	10		

Note. Fig. 5.4, etc = 15.4 etc in Vol I.

Chapter 5, 2nd Horizontal Revenue Setting, Varieties

V. R. I.

Fig. 5.2 Var A
All stops level

V. R. I.

Fig. 5.3 Var B
Level stops V and I

V. R. I.

Fig. 5.4 Var C
Level stop V

V. R. I.

Fig. 5.5 Var D
Level stops R & I,
right serif V damaged

V

Fig. 5.6 Var E
No left serif V

I

Fig. 5.11 Var F
Bottom left serif I hurt

V

Fig. 5.8 Var J
Notch right arm V

V

Fig. 5.18 Var.P
1st Setting Var G
Crack left arm V

R

Fig. 5.21 Var R
1st Setting Var C
Nick in loop R

R

Fig. 5.22 Var S
Bottom serif R clipped,

Note. The numbering above corresponds with the variety numbers in chapter 15 of Vol 1. e.g Var 5.21 here = Var 15.21 in Volume 1. The three varieties below are new to this volume.

V. R. I.

Fig. 5.23 Var ww
Level stop R,
I and stop dropped

V R. I.

Fig. 5.24 Var xx
No stop V, level stop R,
TR serif I hurt

V. R. I

Fig. 5.25 Var yy
Square level stop V,
level stop R, no stop I.

Chapter 6, Group B of the V.R.I. Overprints, the Thick ‘V’s

3rd Horizontal Revenue Setting

The 3rd Horizontal Revenue Setting was a large printing, covering six of the shilling values and three of the £ values. It is the first of the thick V Settings, with 6 thick out of 60, and follows immediately after the 1st AT (Army Telegraph). All of the nomenclature from here on will now be that of the ‘Thick’ V Postage Settings in Vol I.

The thick V has a thicker right arm than the normal thin V. This can be seen below.



The printing was done in three sub-Settings, which all had the same V.R.I. varieties. The forme diagrams are shown as far as is known or can be reasonably surmised for each value, Tables 6.5a-i.

Sub-Setting A

1s.



Canceled with OVS perforator, VERNIETIGD (means “cancelled”) and date.

This was the shilling value printing for the 1/-, 2/-, 3/-, 6/-, and 7/- values. The value in the overprint is printed with the same heavy type as the postage values, and has a level stop after s, see above and Tables 6.1-6.5. In addition to the varieties shown on these tables, examples are known with weak or broken stops, but these seem to be intermittent.

Copies exist of the 2/- and 5/- which have no visible stop after the value, but are forgeries. The manuscript dates are prior to the occupation. See below



Sub-Setting B

1s 6d



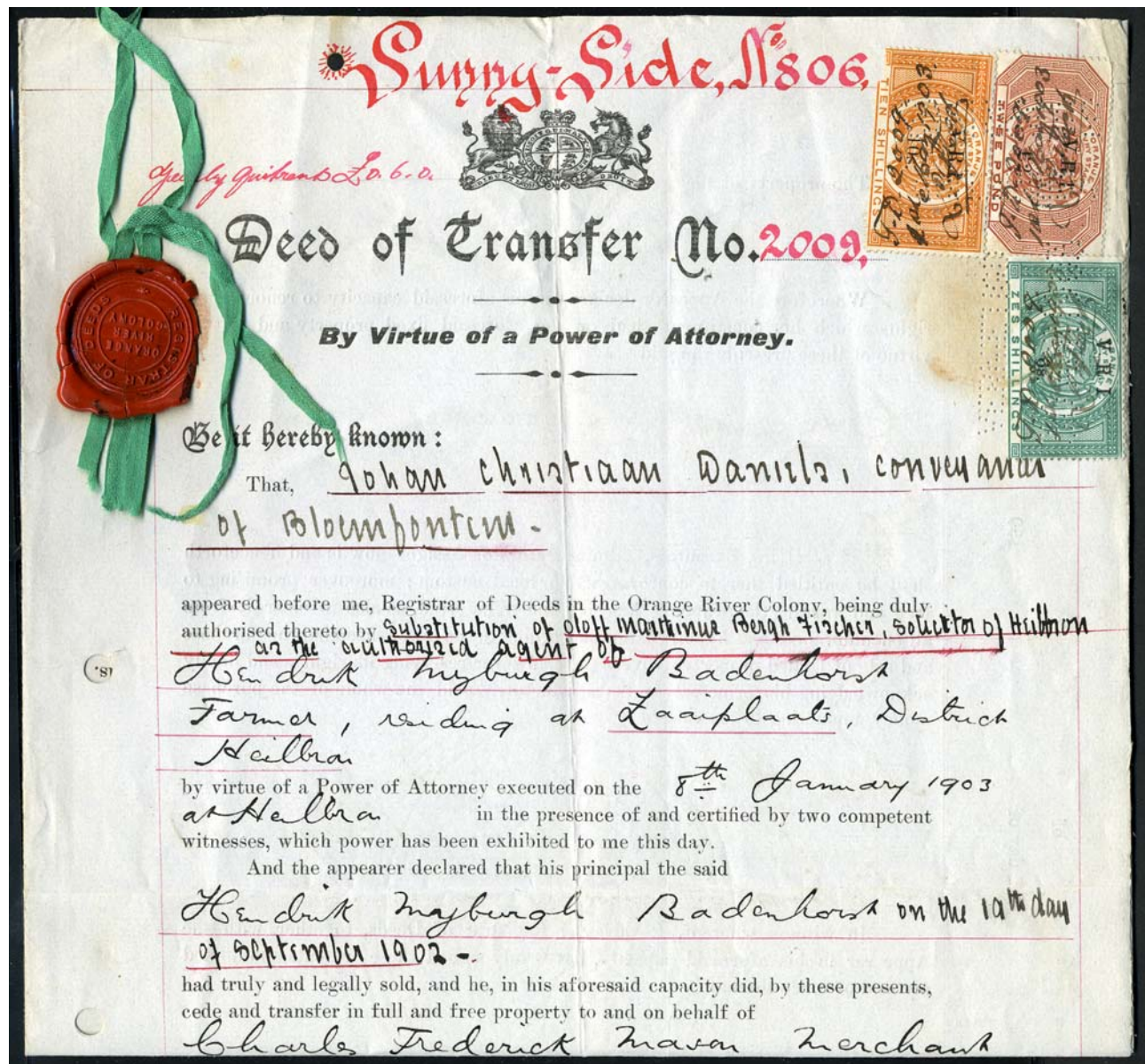
This was the 1/6d Printing. It still used the same heavy type for the values, but without stop. See Tables 6.1-6.5.

Sub-Setting C

£4



This was for the £2, £4, and £5 values, and utilized the light type used in the 1st Horizontal Revenue Setting. See Tables 6.1-5.



Usage of the 3rd Horizontal Setting. 6/- of the 3rd Horizontal and 10/- and £2 of the later 5th Horizontal, on a Transfer Deed

4th Horizontal Revenue Setting

£5



The 4th Horizontal Revenue Setting came immediately after the 4th Postage Printing. The forme was composed of the left half of the postage forme, spread to accommodate the double size revenues, see Tables 6.6-6.8. It contained 4 ‘thick’ V’s from the left hand side of the 4th Postage forme.



That it was a 30 unit forme is shown by the two pairs above. The left shows vertical separation and the right show horizontal separation

The values overprinted were 4/-, 5/-, 9/-, £1, £3 and £5 and all were set in a heavy type with raised stops. The V.R.I. type is by now quite worn. The £ sign is new, showing a tighter right bottom loop, see above.

The order of printing is not known, but it seems that the £ values were printed first, as many of the ‘large stop I’'s are very prominent on the £5 value. By the time of the 5/- rose, the ‘large’ stops are worn down and not prominent at all. Also, the four thick V’s especially are quite worn and can be individually distinguished.

The £5 value is quite plentiful and the 5/- and £1 are quite easy to find. The other values are quite scarce.

Three specific minor varieties, see Table 6.8, have been found on the £5 value, but have not been positioned on the forme.

Doubles are known of the £1 from two occurrences. In one case, the two overprints are close and just barely horizontally separated. In the other, only the example at right is known. On it, the first imprint is heavily slanted and on it the V.R.I. shows on the bottom

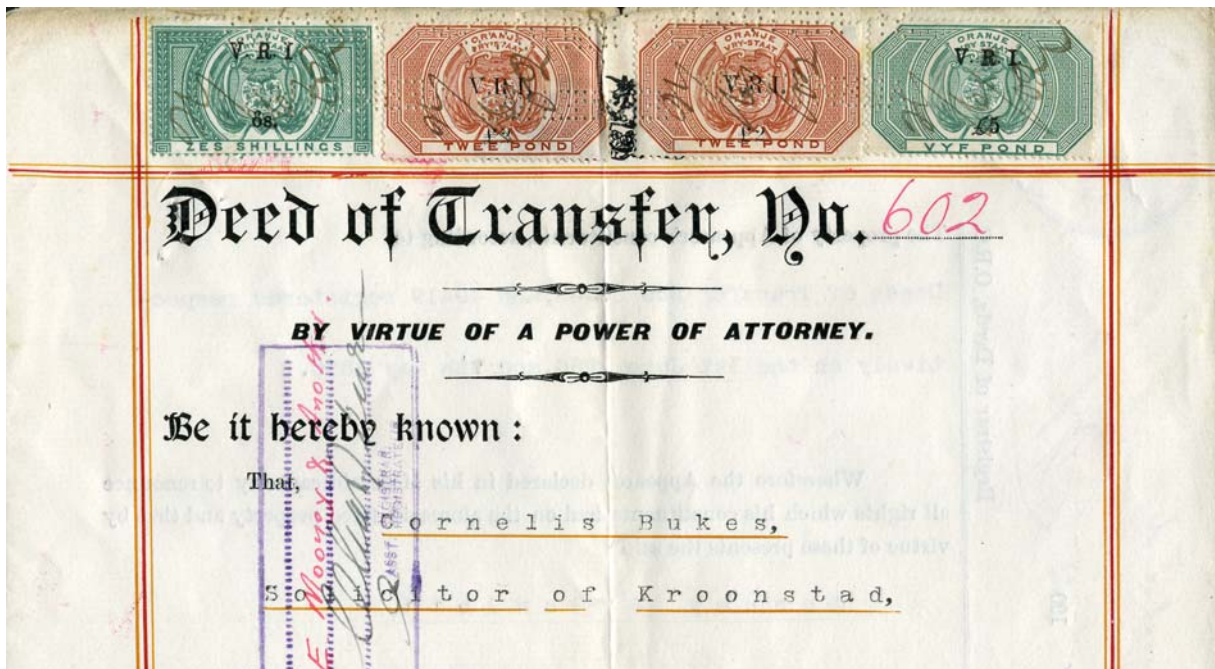


left corner. Due to the slant, however, it could occur in almost any position on the stamp on other examples when found. The second print is normal.


The 5/- value is also known inverted, well centered.




Off-center prints are not uncommon. The 5/- is known with the print so low that the value is on the perforations.



£5, 4th setting with 2x 2£ 5th and 6/- 3rd setting. Deed of Transfer (75%)


L I C E N S E



No. 426

Civil Commissioner
 RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
31st January 1902

On the 31st day of January 1902

Granted to Manchester Fire Assurance Co.


as a Fire Assurance Co.

from the 1st January 1902

to the 31st December 1902 1902

at Orange River Colony at Bloemfontein. Chaifard M.
Agent. William G. Smith.

J. W. Smith
 Resident Magistrate



A licence for a Fire Insurance Co. to operate an agency,
 A strip of 4 of the 4th Horizontal £5 stamps.

2nd Vertical 6d Setting

V. R. I.

6d



Immediately after the 4th Horizontal Revenue Setting came the 2nd Vertical 6d Revenue Setting. During this resetting, a number of varieties disappeared, and some new appeared. The order of the varieties was completely lost, as can be seen by comparing Tables 6.9-6.11. Variety KN, level stop V and large break in right arm V, was pulled out of the unused portion of the forme and inserted here intact. Oddly enough, when this forme was rotated and re-set for the 5th Postage setting, this new arrangement was maintained exactly.

The strip at the right can be identified as Column 10, Rows 3,1,2,3, showing it to be a 30 unit forme.

This Setting is distinguished by raised stops in the V.R.I. and no stop after the value, above. The value is in the same heavy type as the V.R.I.

At least one half pane was surcharged twice. One overprint is quite faint, but clearly not just a 'kiss' print. The light print is displaced right about 3mm from the full strength print. Note the clear d, with the distinct outline, characteristic of a print where the type has not been re-inked after the previous impression.



Table 6.1
3rd and 4th Horizontal and 2nd 6d Vertical VRI Revenue Settings
Variety types as in Volume I, i.e. 6.4=18.4 in Vol I.

V

Fig. 6.4. Var. A, Thick V,
3rd & 4th Rev

V

Fig. 6.8. Var. B
Hurt serifs 3rd Rev

V

Fig. 6.11. Var. F
Rt arm hurt 3rd Rev,

V

Fig. 6.10. Var. G
Base clipped L side 3 Rev

R

Fig. 6.18. Var. C No top serif
3rd & 4th Rev

R

Fig. 6.19. Var. D
Clipped top serif 3rd Rev

R. I

Fig. 6.20. Var. E
Broken comma, LT serif clipped
3rd & 4th Rev

V. R. I.

Fig. 6.101 Var O,
Wide V R 4th Rev

V. R

Fig. 6.42 Var. J
Tops V & R damaged
3rd & 4th Rev

R. I.

Fig. 6.102 Var c
large stop I 4th Rev

4th Horizontal revenue

R

Fig. 6.23. Var. M
Top R shaved 4th Rev,



Fig. 6.103 Var k, wide space VRI to value
9.5mm, vs 9mm normal

V

Fig. 6.104 Var i, weak
left arm V

2nd Vertical 6d

V. R.

Fig. 6.37 Var KN
Level stop R
Break right arm V

V.

Fig. 6.104 Var U
Nick inside top left arm V



Fig 6.105 Var p
Slug VR or RI

3rd Horizontal Value Varieties



Var 1
Raised stop s



Var 2,3
No top serif s,
Flat stop s



Var 3
Flat stop s



Var 4
Nick BR stop



Var 8 (not 5)
Nick BL stem 1



Var 9
Bottom ball of 3 broken



Var 10
Bottom of top ball 3
flattened



Var 11
Nick upper left of 6
s BR shaved, BL no serif



Var 12
Break bottom stem £



Var 13
Break BR loop £



Var 14
Top of £ damaged



Var 17
Large break
vertical stroke 5



Var 18
Small break vertical of 5
Short flag 5

Chapter 6, 3rd Revenue Setting, Diagram, Varieties

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1		B			A	
2		H				
3				C	A	
4					A	a
5				I		
6	F					
7	G	D	A			
8			A			A
9						
10						E

Table 6.2a
1st AT Setting

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1		B			A	
2						
3				C	A	
4					A	a
5				I		
6	F					
7	G	D	A			
8			A			A
9						
10						E

Table 6.2b
3rd Horizontal Revenue Setting

Table 6.3
1st AT Setting

Var	Description	No.	Fig.
A	Thick <u>V</u> .		6.4
B	Both serifs <u>V</u> damaged to various degrees.	2	6.8
C	No top serif <u>R</u> .	16	6.18
D	Top serif <u>R</u> clipped to point.	38	6.19
E	Broken comma after <u>R</u> , TL serif <u>I</u> shaved.	60	6.20
F	Right arm <u>V</u> damaged.	31	6.11
G	Base of <u>V</u> hurt. L side bot clipped to point.	37	6.10
I	Top of <u>d</u> damaged.	28	6.49
J	Tops <u>V</u> & <u>R</u> damaged.	2	6.42
a	Dropped <u>V</u> and stop, 1 st AT.	24	

Table 6.4
3rd Rev, Specific Varieties

Var	Description
1	Raised stop <u>s</u> .
2	No top serif <u>s</u> .
3	Flat stop <u>s</u> .
4	Nick BR stop <u>s</u> .
5	Broken comma <u>s</u> .
6	Nick base stop <u>s</u> .
7	Nick base <u>s</u> .
8	Nick BL stem of <u>l</u> .
9	Bottom ball of <u>z</u> broken.
10	Top ball of <u>z</u> broken.
11	Damaged <u>g</u> and BL serif <u>s</u> missing, unplaced.
12	Break bottom vertical of the <u>l</u> , unplaced.
13	Break BR loop <u>l</u> , unplaced.
14	Top <u>l</u> damaged.
15	Value moved right.
16	Surcharge moved left.
17	Break vertical stroke of <u>z</u> .
18	Break vertical of <u>z</u> . Short flag <u>z</u> .

Note. 6.4, etc = 18.4 etc in Vol I.

Chapter 6, 3rd Revenue Setting Diagrams

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1		B			A1	
2						
3			5	C	A	
4			4	5,8	A	
5				I		
6	F				2,3	
7	G	D	A			
8			A			A
9		3				4
10				6		E

Table 6.5a 1/-
Sub-Setting A

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1		B1			A	
2						
3				C	A	
4					A	a
5				I		
6	F					
7	G	D	A			
8			A			A
9						
10						E

Table 6.5b 2/-
Sub-Setting A, stops replaced

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1		B1			A	
2						
3				C	A	
4					A 9	a
5				I		
6	F					
7	G 10	D	A			
8			A			A
9						
10						E

Table 6.5c 3/-
Sub-Setting A

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1		B1			A	
2						
3				C	A	
4					A	a
5				I		
6	F					
7	G	D	A			
8			A			A
9						
10						E5

Table 6.5d 6/-
Sub-Setting A, Var 11 unplaced

Table 6.5e 7/-
Sub-Setting A,
no information

Chapter 6, 3rd Revenue Setting Diagrams

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1		B			A	
2						
3				C	A	
4					A	a
5				I		
6	F					
7	G	D	A			
8			A			A
9						
10						E

Table 6.5f 1/6d
Sub-Setting B

Table 6.5g £2
Sub-Setting C,
Var. B on No.2, damage to both serifs V, now has
damage to TL serif R, making it now Var J.
Otherwise, no particular information.

Table 6.5h £4
Sub-Setting C,
Very scarce, little information.
Does show Var J.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1		J			A	
2						
3				C	A	
4					A	a
5				I		
6	F	17				
7	G	D	A			
8	16	17	A			A
9						
10	15					E5

Table 6.5i £5
Sub-Setting C, Var 18 unplaced

Chapter 6, 4th Revenue Setting, Diagram, Varieties

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	i	A			J	c
2						c
3	M	Ai	C			c
4	i	A	c			c
5	i	mq	c			c
6	i					Fe
7	ki			A	De	Gc
8	Ai		c	A		
9	ky					
10	Ei		c			KNcz

Table 6.6a
4th Postage, Final Print

	1	2	3
1	Ui	A	c
2			c
3	M	Aic	Cc
4	i	A	c
5	i	mq	c
6	i		c
7	i		c
8	Ai		c
9	ky		c
10	Ei		c

Table 6.6b
4th Horizontal Revenue Setting

Table 6.7
4th Revenue Setting,
'Constant' Varieties

Var	Description	No.	Fig.
A	Thick <u>V</u> .		6.4
C	No top serif <u>R</u> .	15	6.18
E	Broken comma after <u>R</u> , TL serif <u>I</u> shaved.	55	6.20
M	Top of <u>R</u> shaved.	13	6.23
U	Nick TL arm <u>V</u> , split stop <u>V</u> .	1	6.104

Table 6.8
4th Revenue Setting,
Specific Varieties

Var	Description	No.	Fig.
c	Large stop after <u>I</u> .		6.102
i	Left arm of <u>V</u> weak.		6.15
k	Wider spacing (9.5 mm) between <u>V.R.I</u> and value.	37,43	6.103
y	Slight break right arm <u>V</u> .	49	6.14
z	Slightly wider spacing of <u>V.R.I</u>	60	
aa	Broken stop <u>I</u> , £5 only, unplaced.		
bb	'Slash' after value, £5 only, above aa.		
cc	Raised stop after value, £5 only, unplaced.		

Note. 6.4, etc = 18.4 etc in Vol I.

Chapter 6, 2nd 6d Revenue Setting, Diagram, Varieties

	1	2	3
1	Ui	A	c
2			c
3	M	Aic	Cc
4	i	A	c
5	i	mq	c
6	i		c
7	i		c
8	Ai		c
9	ky		c
10	Ei		Tc

Table 6.9a
4th Horizontal Revenue Setting

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1		c			c'	c	Cc			A
2			M	i	yk'	p	O		A	
3	KN	Ai			A				n'	

Table 6.9b
2nd 6d Revenue
Varieties move during this rearrangement and it also picks up some of BR corner of 4th Postage, Var KN.

Table 6.10
4th Revenue & 2nd 6d
Constant Varieties

Var	Description	No.	Fig.
A	Thick <u>V</u> .		6.4
C	No top serif <u>R</u> .	15	6.18
E	Broken comma after <u>R</u> , TL serif <u>I</u> shaved.	55	6.20
K	Level stop <u>V</u> .	21	6.37
M	Top of <u>R</u> shaved.	13	6.23
N	Large break right arm <u>V</u> .	21	6.37
O	Wide space <u>V</u> <u>R</u> .	17	6.101
U	Nick TL arm <u>V</u> , split stop <u>V</u> .	16	6.104

Table 6.11
2nd Vertical 6d
Specific Varieties

Var	Description	No.	Fig.
c	Large stop after <u>I</u> .	various	6.102
c'	Split large stop <u>I</u> .	5	
i	Left arm of <u>V</u> weak.	various	6.15
k'	Larger stop <u>R</u> .	15	
n'	Slightly larger stop <u>V</u> .	29	
p	Caslon <u>R-I</u> .	16	6.105
y	Slight break right arm <u>V</u> .	49	6.14

Note. 6.4, etc = 18.4 etc in Vol I.

Thin serifed values, no thick V's.

5th Horizontal Revenue Setting

V.R.I.

2s.



V.R.I.

£2



The 5th was the final Horizontal Revenue Setting, and was probably done to clean up all the leftovers, in conjunction with the 5th and 6th Postage and 3rd AT Setting. The eight values were 1/-, 1/6d, 2/-, 3/-, 6/-, 10/-, £2, and £3.

The forme was completely new, set from a different thinner font, see above. The £ sign is very different, now having two cross bars instead of one. The stops are light and all level.



This horizontal pair of the 10/- provides evidence that the forme was only a half pane, that is, 30 units. It is difficult to see, but this pair is double overprint, both inverted. The two faint overprints are vertically displaced one from the other, and it does not seem to be from a twisted sheet. Rather, it appears to be two separate faint imprints.

Inverts

A study of invert shows:

1. The dates cover a 5-month period, assuming all were 1902.
2. The measurements on this pair show that it was a $\frac{1}{2}$ pane forme of 30 units, and that these were from columns 3 and 4 of the pane.
3. By means of a template, all three of the singles can be associated with one of the pair.

10/- Double Inverted Measurements						
stamp #	1 st print		2 nd Print		Faint vs strong movement	
	R. horizontal	down	R. horizontal	down	R horizontal	Vertical UP
1	35	20.5	41	12.5	+6	+7
2	35	19.5	42	9.8	+7	+9.5
3	35	19.5	34	9.5	-1.5	+10
4	33.8	21	33	21	-1	0
5	31.5	20.5	40.5	20	+9	0
Measurements in mm, and the base points are the middle of the frame lines and the bottom of the <u>R</u> .						

So these three more examples of the 10/- double inverted overprints have shed a bit more light in the study above. Eight examples in total are known.

The left stamp has both prints shifted left on the stamp. The center stamp has the faint imprint shifted up on stamp, and the right stamp has both close and centered.



PRINTING VARIETIES

Inverted prints are known single on the 1/- and 10/- and £2 (see below)



Doubles are known on the 1/- and 10/- values value (see stamp shown previously with close double), as well as the inverts, both doubled. On the 10/-, one double shown below with two rather good impressions. One of which, however, is slanted up to the right, which would have caused the print to not show on some of the stamps, necessitating the second impression.

V.R.I.



V.R.I. V.R.I.
10s. 10s.



Also known with the print misplaced up $\frac{1}{2}$ stamp height (see below), so the bottom row shows only the 1s. This should result in transposed prints, but none have been reported.



Very little else is known of this Setting. Reported varieties, probably constant as they have been seen on multiple examples and values, include large stop I, missing top or bottom serif of the R, no top left serif V, base of V missing, damaged s, and weak bottom serifs R and I.

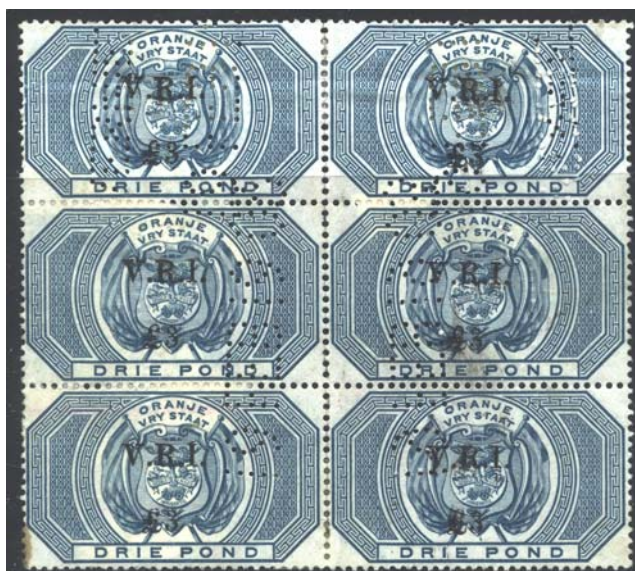
This rather large number of printing problems for such a small print is indicative of a good degree of haste.



Large stop I, on 1/6d, 2/- and £2 stamps



2sh top row lg stop I,
short bottom right serif R



£3, Block of 6. Missing serif R TR stamp,

Larger stop I on middle left.



£2 weak serifs R & 2
Base stamp rare variety,
HYPHEN after VRY

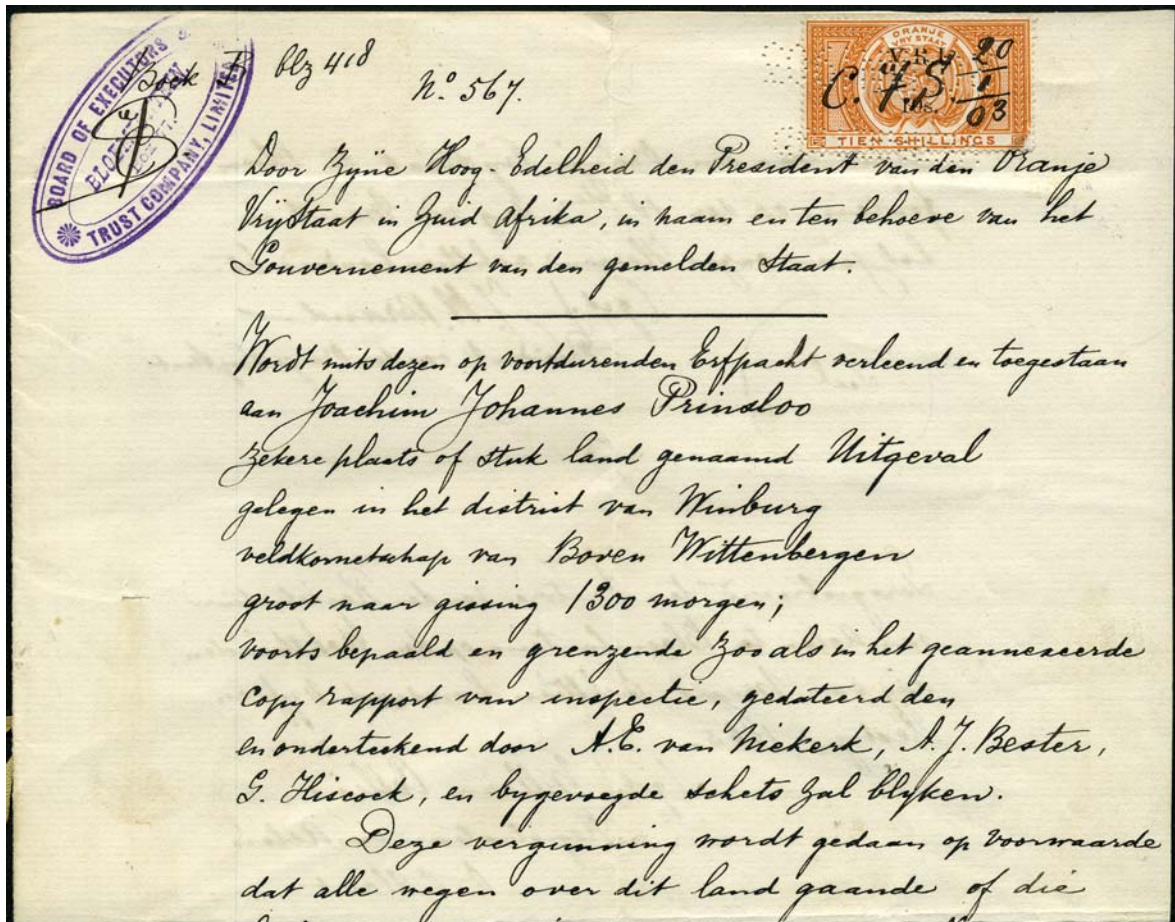


2sh top left serif V absent
larger stop I



1sh6d right loop s
shaved

Usages



Example of 4th horizontal Setting 10/- (75%)
A certified copy of an OVS land grant for the orphan's court.

3rd Vertical 6d Revenue



Either before or after the 5th Horizontal Revenue Setting, the remaining 6d revenues were overprinted.

Again, little or nothing is known of this Setting, aside from the fact that the same font was used as in the 5th horizontal Setting, implying that there was a relationship between the Horizontal and Vertical Setting formes. The value had a level stop after the value.

The only varieties reported are shown on the next page.

3rd Vertical 6d Varieties.

R



BL serif R missing



Gap bottom loop 6

6d.

V



TL serif V missing

V.R.I.

6d.,



6d pair L with lgr stop I
both with comma after d

Chapter 7, The Bank Draft Occupation Overprints



The stocks of the 3d Republican Bank Wissel (Dutch for Bank Draft) stamps were either very low at the time of the Occupation, or it was felt that they were inappropriate for further overprinting. In any case, it was decided to use the 3d postage stamps from the 5th Setting and to overprint them B. D. This was English for ‘Bank Draft’, as part of imposing the English language on the conquered Dutch speaking populace. The stamps are today quite scarce.

The Setting was of 60 units, utilizing type from two different fonts. One ‘wide’ and one ‘narrow.’ In various combinations, this produced 4 different types of the B.D.

Type 1, Both letters wide, Fig. 7.1

Type 2, Both letters narrow, Fig. 7.2

Type 3, Wide B and narrow D, Fig. 7.3

Type 4, Narrow B and wide D, Fig. 7.4

B.D.

Fig. 7.101 Type 1,
Wide B, Wide D

B.D.

Fig. 7.102 Type 2,
Narrow B, Narrow D

B.D.

Fig. 7.103 type 3,
Wide B, Narrow D

B.D.

Fig. 7.104 Type 4,
Narrow B, Wide D

Table 7.1 Dimensions of <u>B</u> and <u>D</u>		
Letter	“Wide”	“Narrow”
<u>B</u>	4.3 mm	3.9 mm
<u>D</u>	5.2 mm	4.6 mm

Dimensions of the individual letters are given in Table 7.1. The overall dimensions of the overprint cannot be used to determine types, since the spacing was somewhat loose and the ‘narrow’ and ‘wide’ letters seem to have the same type base width, with only the letter itself having a different width. This changes only the letter spacing in the print, not the true overall spacing.

No large blocks are known to have survived, but Walter Morley described the layout of a pane in 1902¹ and this information as to types is shown in Table 7.2. This layout yields the numbers per pane of 37 Type 1, 15 Type 2, 2 Type 3, and 6 Type 4.

In addition, we know the layout of the 3d, 5th Setting overprint, which is shown in Table 7.4 taken from Chapter 18 of the first volume of this series. Thus almost any single stamp of the B.D. setting can be plated and varieties of the B.D. print located. Bartshe has done this² and the abbreviated results are shown in Table 7.3 and following illustrations. It is not certain that all of these varieties are constant, as some may have arisen during the print, and others are dependent upon printing conditions. For example, the missing stop after D, shown at top of prior page and later where it partially printed. In addition, there was some looseness in the forme and an occasional wide spaced B. D. occurs.



Usage on Bank Draft

BD Type 2

¹ Morley's P.J. 3, p90, 1902; per B&M Part II, p203

² Bartshe, Exhibit, 2000

Chapter 7, Bank Draft Setting, Varieties

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	3	4	1	2	1
2	1	1	1	1	2	1
3	1	1	4	1	2	1
4	4	1	2	1	2	1
5	1	1	2	2	2	1
6	1	1	2	2	1	1
7	1	4	2	2	1	1
8	3	1	1	2	1	4
9	1	1	1	2	1	1
10	4	1	1	2	1	1

Table 7.2
Distribution of B.D. Types

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1		1	2			3
2	4	5				6
3						7
4						
5						
6		8		9		
7		10	11			
8	12			13		
9						
10	14					15

Table 7.3
B.D. Varieties

Table 7.5
B.D. Varieties

		Pos.	Type	Fig.
1	Large break top loop <u>B</u> .	2	3	7.107
2	Top serif <u>D</u> missing.	3	4	7.108
3	Large stops both, top serif <u>D</u> missing.	6	1	7.109
4	Large stop <u>B</u> , no top serif <u>D</u> .	7	1	7.110
5	No stop <u>D</u> , broken stop <u>B</u> .	8	1	7.111
6	Break top loop <u>B</u> .	12	1	7.112
7	Wide spaced <u>3d</u> , large stop <u>D</u> .	18	1	7.113
8	Wide spaced <u>BD</u> , no top serif <u>D</u> .	32	1	7.114
9	Large stop & broken top <u>B</u> .	34	2	7.115
10	Broken stop <u>B</u> , gash top & bottom loop <u>D</u> .	38	4	7.116
11	Vertical oblong stops, loops <u>B</u> damaged.	39	2	7.117
12	Short top serif <u>D</u> , oblong stop <u>D</u> .	43	3	7.118
13	Broken stop <u>B</u> , large stop & crack base <u>D</u> .	46	2	7.119
14	Top serif <u>D</u> missing.	55	4	7.120
15	Oblong stops <u>B&D</u> .	60	1	7.121

Chapter 7, Bank Draft Setting, Varieties

B.D.

Fig 7.107 Var 1,
Large break top loop of B

B.D.

Fig 7.108. Var 2,
Broken top of loop and
damaged stop D

B.D.

Fig 7.109 Var 3,
Large stops B & D

B.D.

Fig 7.110. Var 4,
Large stop B, no top serif D

B.D

Fig 7.111. Var 5, No stop D,
broken stop B blunt bot. serif D

B.D.

Fig 7.112. Var 6,
Break in top loop B

B.D.

3 d

Fig 7.113. Var 7,
Wide spaced 3d, large stop D

B.D.

Fig 7.114. Var 8,
Wide spaced BD, no top serif D

B.D.

Fig 7.115. Var 9,
Large stop & broken top B

B.D.

Fig 7.116. Var 10,
Broken stop B,
gash top & bottom D

B.D.

Fig 7.117. Var 11, Vertical
oblong stops, loops B damaged

B.D.

Fig 7.18. Var 12,
Oblong stop D,
short top serif B

B.D.

Fig 7.119 Var 13, Broken stop B,
Large stop & crack base D

B.D.

Fig 7.120. Var 14,
Top serif D missing

B.D.

Fig 7.121. Var 15,
Oblong stops B & D

Chapter 7, Bank Draft Setting, Base 3d Varieties

Note. All variety nomenclature is identical with that in Vol I. Even the Figure numbers are the same, except the chapter number is 7, not 18, so 7.1 here = 18.19 in Vol I.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1		J3	te'	c		Na'
2			c			Ai
3		S			M5	C
4			c		2	
5					d	A
6		e'	TP	e'		
7	Ak		Go	Ce'	s	l
8	A	4		e'		P
9			e'	ce'	Ay	
10	i		e'	A		Rc

Table 7.4
5th Postage Setting
3d Varieties

Table 7.4, 5th Setting
3d VRI Varieties, Constant

Var.	Description	Pos.	Fig.
A	Thick <u>V</u> .		7.4
C	No top serif <u>R</u> .	40	7.18
G	Base of <u>V</u> hurt. BL side clipped to point.	39	7.10
J	Tops <u>V</u> & <u>R</u> damaged.	5	7.42
M	Top of <u>R</u> shaved.	17	7.23
N	Break right arm <u>V</u> .	60	7.13
P	Notch in right arm of <u>V</u> .	48	7.16
R	Notch in left side of <u>I</u> .	60	7.30
S	Right arm of <u>V</u> hurt.	14	
T	Break in center of <u>R</u> .	33	7.24

Table 7.4a, 5th Setting 3d
VRI Varieties, Specific

Var.		Pos.	Fig.
c	Large stop <u>I</u> .		
d	No stop <u>R</u> , variable.	29	
i	No left serif <u>V</u> .		7.17
k	Inverted <u>I</u> for <u>I</u> .	37	7.45
o	Bases of <u>R</u> and <u>I</u> hurt.	39	7.44
p	No tail <u>d</u> .	27	7.54
s	CASLON before <u>V</u> .	41	
y	Large nick BR of thick <u>V</u> .	53	
a'	Hand inserted <u>R</u> , thin <u>V</u> , occasional.	6	7.46
e'	Notch cross bar <u>R</u> , various.		

Table 7.4b 5th Setting 3d VRI
Varieties of the value

Var.		Pos.	Fig.
1	Top ball of <u>3</u> damaged.	42	7.73
2	Bottom loop <u>3</u> shaved.	23	7.74
3	Lead between <u>3</u> and <u>d</u> .	2	
4	Notch bottom loop <u>3</u> .	44	7.75
5	Top loop <u>3</u> shaved right.	17	7.76

Chapter BD, Base varieties of Postage Setting 5
 Numbered as in Vol I, ie Var 7.10 here = 18.10 in Vol I.

V

Fig. 7.4. Var. A, Thick
V, Early

R

Fig. 7.18. Var. C
 No top serif

V

Fig. 7.10. Var. G
 BL side clipped to point

V. R

Fig. 7.42. Var. J
 Tops V & R hurt

R

Fig. 7.23. Var. M
 Top shaved

V

Fig. 7.13. Var. N
 Break right arm

V

Fig. 7.16. Var. P
 Tiny notch inside top rt arm

I

Fig. 7.30. Var. R
 Tiny notch upper left

R

Fig. 7.24. Var. T
 Break center bar

V

Fig. 7.17. Var. i.
 No left serif, Thick V.

V. R. I.

Fig. 7.45. Var. k
 Inverted I for I

V. R. I.

Fig. 7.44. Var. G + o,
 Bases V, R and I hurt

d

Fig. 7.54. Var. p
 No tail d

V. R. I.

Fig. 7.46. Var. Nda'
 Inserted R, no stop R

3

Fig. 7. 73 Var. 1
 Top ball hurt

3

Fig. 7. 74 Var. 2
 Bottom loop shaved

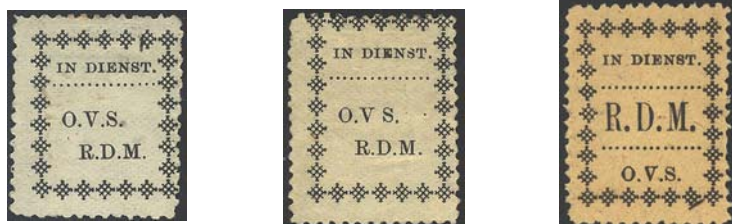
3

Fig. 7. 75 . Var. 4
 Notch bottom loop

3

Fig. 7. 76 . Var. 5
 Top loop shaved right

Chapter 8, The R.D.M. Franks (Mounted Police Franks)



In 1862 the O.V.S. formed a Mounted Police (Rijdende Dienstmacht or R.D.M.) for policing the country. It was quite similar to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Both policed a very sparsely populated area. Most of the stations were two or three man outfits. The exact manning in 1894 is given in the following copy of the report to the President.

Communication for the R.D.M. was via the ordinary post, and in 1896 special franks were issued for this purpose.

Holdeman¹ published an extensive paper on these franks in 1986, with much background material.

These franks were produced in three issues as shown above which are easily distinguished. Issue 1 had 8 vertical ornaments, Issue 2 had 9 vertical ornaments, and Issue 3 had R.D.M. in large type in the center. All had the same basic design, three lines reading In Dienst/R.D.M./O.V.S. or In Dienst/O.V.S./R.D.M. surrounded by a line of diamond shaped decorations. All have been plated.

The earliest known postmark is 19 December 1896 from Edenburg. No records survive as to the printer. However, in 1896 Borckenhagen was the official government printer, so seems the likely candidate.

¹ Holdeman, Bull 124, pp1509-22, June 1986.

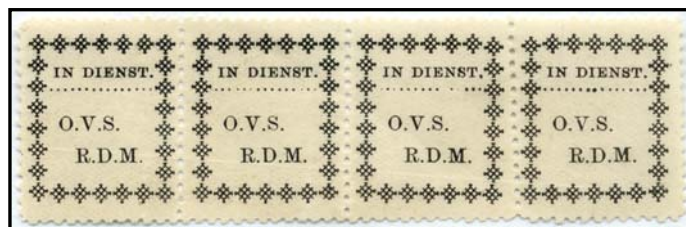
REPORT
Of the Commandant of the Mounted Police to
His Excellency the State President
about the past service year 1893-94

The Corps is now 81 man strong, and these are divided as below:

Bloemfontein	7
Boshof	6
Bethlehem	5
Bethulie	3
Fauresmith	7
Ficksburg	3
Harrismith	6
Heilbron	5
Hoopstad	3
Jacobsdal	3
Kroonstad	4
Ladybrand	4
Philippolis	3
Rouxville	5
Smithfield	2
Thaba 'Nchou	2
Vrede	4
Wepener	3
Winburg	6

“Since the new law concerning the Mounted Police has only been in effect since the 22nd of February, I am not yet able to give report on the results.”

1st Issue, 1896

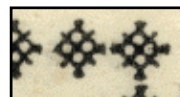


The 1st Issue had five units in a horizontal row, repeated four times vertically per sheet, line perforated 12, printed in black on coarse, off-white, gummed paper. The margin around each group of 5 is large. The individual frames in this group are 20 x 22 mm, with eight ornaments per side and no line separating O.V.S. from R.D.M. The above illustration shows a horizontal strip of four, types 2 to 5, in that order. The five positions are characterized as follows:

No. 1. No left serif to the T in DIENST.

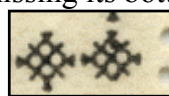
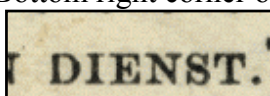
Top of the 4th ornament down on the side missing.

No. 2. Ornament 2nd from right on top is missing left tip.

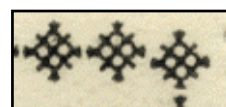


No. 3. No top serif to D in DIENST.

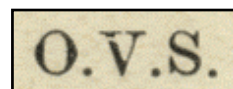
Bottom right corner ornament missing its bottom.



No. 4. Top right corner ornament dropped down.

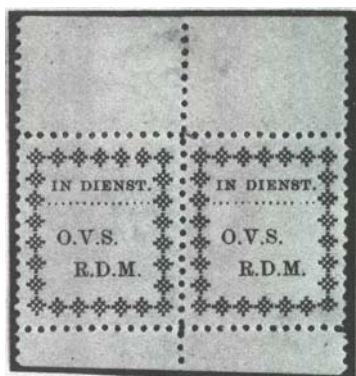


No. 5. Break under top left serif of the V.



Mint copies are generally found with little or partial gum. The illustrated strip of positions 2-5 shown above, for example, has some gum on the back, but appears to have been wet at some time.

1st Issue, Types #2 and 3,
showing wide margins.
(Christies Mar 87)

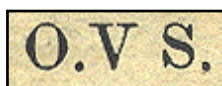


2nd Issue, 1897

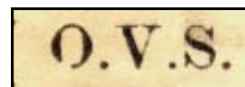


The second issue is very similar to the first, but is taller (25 mm instead of 22 mm) and has nine ornaments per side instead of eight. Again, in black on coarse, off-white yellowish paper, line perforated 12. It was set up as a four frank unit (2x2), which was printed four times on each sheet of gummed paper. . The four stamps shown in order above are characterized as follows:

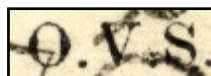
No. 1. V, No stop.



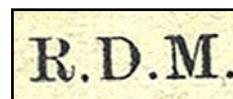
No. 2. O, Broken base.



No. 3. V, Broken left serif.

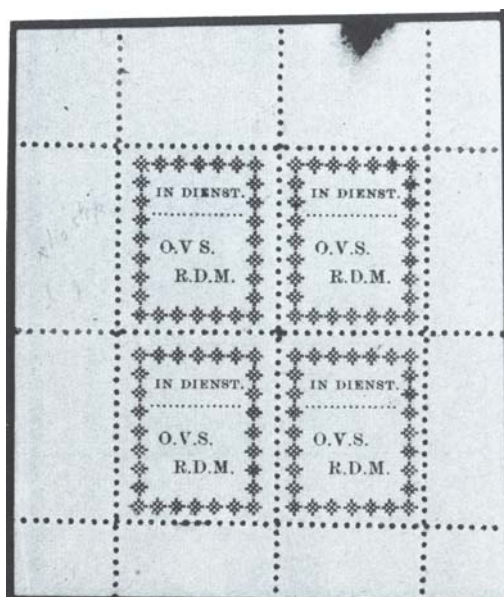


No. 4. R, Broken top, most cases.



Previously, the earliest date reported was February 6, 1899. However, the Ficksburg cancel on the third shown above is clearly in 1897. The latest was November 27, 1899.

2nd Issue, full
block of 4,
showing setting.



This 4-margined full block of 4¹ illustrates the layout of the sheet, with wide margins around each block.



2nd Issue usage, November 26, 189?
(Christies July 1986)

¹ Christies, March 1987

3rd Issue, 1900 (?)



The 3rd Issue is somewhat different. The R.D.M. is now in large letters, placed above the O.V.S., and the paper is finer and yellow, but subject to fading and browning of the base paper. The glue is heavy, glossy and medium dark. Line perforated 12 on thin, gummed paper. It is the same size as the second issue.

Earliest known date is Bloemfontein, March 10, 1900, but the two left stamps above appear to give an earlier 7 (or 17) March date. A number of copies bear the seal of the PMG, as in the 3rd stamp above. Exactly why many of the used items show the seal of the PMG in Bloemfontein has been a subject of discussion. The obvious answer is that this seal was used as a censor mark in the Boer war, when this issue was used.

The 4th stamp above (and one other known) has a Bloemfontein postmark as well as a Postmeester Generaal Seal mark, showing the latter was used as a censor mark, not a cancel.

Few used copies are known. The R.D.M. was called up as a unit at the beginning of the war and might well have been surrendered at Paardeberg, explaining the dearth of cancels. Unexplained is the dearth of stamps with gum.

The printing originated as a set of 8 units, 2 across and 4 down. There are three similar impressions of this 8 unit group per sheet, giving a total of 24, 6 across and 4 down¹. Two alternative printing methods have been proposed. The first possibility is that a typeset unit of 8 could have been used to print the left side of the sheet, then the middle, and then the right side. The second possibility suggested is that one type set unit of 8 was made up, and impressed 3 times in a soft matrix, from which a stereo of 24 units was produced¹. Some differences have been reported between stamps from the same position in the 8-stamp unit. This could have occurred under either scenario. The table and diagram 8.1 following show the varieties of the Issue 3 of the R.D.M. franks.

¹ Allison, Bull 101, pp1210-11, June 1980.

From this, a third possibility seems most likely. Note that the bottom 4 stamps all shared variety f, 7th dot upper and 10th dot lower widely spaced. This is most unlikely in a type set block of 8. So it must have been a stereo of 8 made from a single master type set unit. After the first four impressions of this master in the matrix, the left half of the line of dots slid left both top and bottom leaving the two wider spaces. The shift of the dots can be seen at the left side. The bottom four impressions were then made with this variety present. Then at least one, and barely possibly three, stereos were made from the mould, and used to print the franks.

Diagram 8.1 R.D.M. 3rd Issue, Vars	
Col. 1	Col. 2
a, b	c
d	e
f	f, g, h
f, i	f



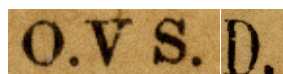
RDM 3rd Issue,
The 8 positions



Var a,
Faulty left serifs R



Var b,
4th dot upper row
and 4th & 10th
bottom row
widely spaced.



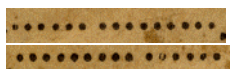
Var c,
No stop V
Faulty D



Var d,
Faulty R & O



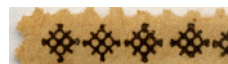
Var e,
UL serif V faulty



Var f,
7th dot upper, 10th
lower widely spaced



Var g,
Faulty D & M



Var h,
4th top ornament
faulty



Var i
Faulty top of R

¹ Allison, *ibid.*

3rd Issue, Block of 12.
Showing print
columns 2, 1, 2.
(Christies)



Chapter 9, Military Franking

Staats Artillerie Franking

The only full time military in the O.V.S. was a small artillery unit. They were given franking privileges, and had a 39 mm rubber stamp to validate their mail which also carried the note 'in dienst' (on service). This stamp, in an enlarged and very cleaned up image, is shown below as well as an actual image. Examples of these strikes are very scarce and generally quite poor. Ink colors are various; purple, red and green being known.





A July 28, 1899 use of the Artillery Franking, in purple, from the head office in Bloemfontein. Apparently personal use, as addressed in English to a Miss Susan Kottree. In this case, it has a signature endorsing the frank as well as being initialled in the bottom left (crossed out?).

Posted after the mail bag had been closed. Boxed 'LAAT GEPOST', a very rare marking.

Commando Brief Franks

On the outbreak of war on October 11, 1899, the entire O.V.S. militia was called up. The troops were granted free mail privileges. The army mail service was under the direction of Mr. A. F. Hochapfel, in civilian life a chemist in Bloemfontein and apparently also a philatelist.

In pre-war Commando service, each letter had to carry the endorsement of an officer, and a few examples of this have survived. This practice carried into the opening of the Anglo-Boer war, as in the example below.



The sender had written 'Commando Dienst', and it had been validated by the handstamp of Veldcoronet Pretorius (an officer) of the Wijkrivier District of Vrede and initialed by someone else. It is dated 31 Oct 99, just 20 days after the first shots were fired, obviously from a location that had not yet received the franks.

To avoid the time consuming task of endorsing each letter, General Barend ordered Hochapfel to arrange for a printed frank to expedite the mail. Hochapfel did so, having a Bloemfontein printer, Mr. Curling of Douglas St., produce the 'Commando Brief Frank'. This was done very expeditiously, as it is reported to have been issued on October 15, and the earliest known usage date is October 20, 1899, only 9 days after the start of the war. The latest known non-philatelic usage is on April 13, 1900, shown below.



April 13, 1900. From "Field Telegraph Office" to the Kroonstad Telegraphs.



The frank, a block of which is shown above, was typeset in a forme of 5 across and 4 down. A full ream of 500 sheets of a surface colored yellow, gummed paper was used, producing a total of 10,000 franks. It was line perforated 12, and double perforations are known.

This frank was in use at least until the mid-April 1900. Later usage is known, notably May 1 in Kroonstad, but they appear to be philatelic. It is known with cancels from at least 35 different locations¹, from Stormberg in the south, to Modder Rivier in the west and from Heilbron in the north to Dundee in the east. In all, 112 covers have been recorded from 24 locations². A large number of the franks were captured by the British after the surrender of Cronje at Paardeberg on February 27, 1900 and then somehow were obtained by philatelists.

The basic design consists of three lines of type reading “COMMANDO BRIEF.
/O.V.S./FRANKO.”, separated by two bars and surrounded by a border made up from ornaments. Each of these ornaments contains two ‘pearls’ with a small arc inside, set in a background of vertical lines with heavier horizontal lines top and bottom. Special single pearl ornaments were used at each corner. The ornaments are generally set with the open side of the arc facing out. The dimensions of the frame are 34 mm by 25 mm.



¹ Bartshe, Forerunners, Vol. 3, No 2, May 1989.

² Stroud and Bartshe, Bull 197, pp3349-60, Dec 2004.

Five individual stamps were set up in a forme, and the forme printed four separate times on each sheet of gummed paper. Probably by printing all 500 of the first position, then all of the second position, and so forth.

Each of the 5 positions had special characteristics. The main ones are as follows:



Col. 1, Type 1



Col. 2, Type 2



Col. 3,



Col. 4,



Col. 5, Type 5

Type 1. The top left corner ornament is slightly raised. The first O in COMMANDO is broken at the top left. The fourth double pearl ornament from the left on the top is inverted as are all the bottom ones, with the open side of the arcs facing inwards.

Type 2. The fancy stop after O in O.V.S. has its bottom left corner broken off and the first leg of the M in COMMANDO is broken off at the bottom.

Type 3. The fancy stop after the V in O.V.S. is broken off at the bottom right and there is a blotch in between the pearls above the IE of BRIEF.

Type 4. The stop after BRIEF is dropped below the letters. Also, the inner line of the first ornament on the left and the outer line of the bottom middle ornament are damaged.

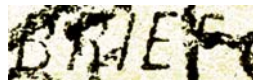
Type 5. The bottom of the second ornament from the top on the left is damaged and the bottom of the stop after O of O.V.S. is hurt. Also, the first stroke of the A in FRANKO is very light and the top of the C in COMMANDO is flattened.

Forgeries

There are three types of forgeries known and they were fully discussed by Bartshe¹ in 1997.

Type I Forgery

This group is all typeset, as was the original. There are three different varieties; Type Ia, Type Ib, and Type Ic. They are all very similar, especially in the design of the ornaments, so probably came from the same forger and probably all from one forme, although no multiple has been reported. All the ‘pearls’ in the ornaments have only a dot in the circle, rather than an arc. Otherwise, the general appearance is close to the original. They are all on a surface colored yellow paper of a hue similar to the original, and subject to fading. They are all found with forged postmarks.



No stop
Brief



Forged (L) and real Modder River PM

Type Ia. Forgery

This particular stamp shows 18 pearls on the top and bottom instead of 16 and 13 on the sides instead of 12. The bottom left corner unit is turned 90 degrees counterclockwise from the correct position. There is no stop after BRIEF (see above). It is perforated 12.75 instead of 12, and shows a forged Modder Rivier postmark with a very different ‘R’ and no ‘C.G.H.’ on the bottom (see above).

¹ Bartshe, Bull 166, pp2530 ff, March 1997.

Type Ib and Type Ic Forgery



Type Ib, Single pearl B. Left
Forged Barkley West PM



Real Barkley
West PM



Single pearl B. Left



Comma after
BRIEF



Type Ic, Single pearl B. Right



Single pearl B. Right



Stop after
BRIEF

These are very similar overall to Type Ia, but both now have the correct 12 pearls on each side but 17 instead of 16 pearls top and bottom. All reported copies have a forged BARKLEY WEST/C.G.H. postmark dated 'NO 22/99'. The forged cancel has quite different 'K' and 'W' from the original and is 23 mm instead of 22 mm in diameter. The only difference between these two types is the arrangement of the ornaments in the bottom of the frame. Both lines of ornaments are composed of two corner ornaments, 7 double pearl units and one single pearl unit. In Type Ib, the single pearl unit is on the left, adjacent to the left corner pearl. In Type Ic, the single ornament is moved to the right side, and now abuts the right bottom corner pearl. These two types are almost certainly made from the same forme.

Type II Forgery



TII forgery with forged
BOND 195



Genuine BOND 252
Barkley West

This is the most commonly seen forgery. It can be quickly recognized by the absence of stops after BRIEF and FRANKO, and the square instead of fancy stops in O.V.S. It is commonly seen in full sheetlets of 8, ungummed and either imperforate or line perforated 11, as seen on the following page. At least this one example also has a forged BOND cancel.

The 'pearl' border has the correct number of pearls, but again the pearls only have a dot in the circle instead of an arc. In addition, the frames are composed of continuous lengths of the ornaments, instead of units of one and two. Borders of this sort are actually normally supplied to print shops in continuous lengths.

The great similarity of the eight units, as well as a close examination of the sheetlet, make it clear that the method of production was to set one unit typographically, then make eight impressions on a plate/stone and then print the sheet by lithography.

There are some small difference among the units, but no more than would be expected from such a method of production.

Type II Forgery Sheetlets



Type III Forgery



This forgery is typeset and is immediately recognizable by the totally different typeface used for the O.V.S. and the much larger type used for COMMANDO BRIEF. It has been seen on various papers, generally without gum, including carmine-rose, pale yellow-ochre, pale yellow-buff, pale green, pale violet and brick red. It is seen imperforate and perforated 11. It was typeset, apparently from a forme of three units, a, b and c. While there are the correct number of pearls top and bottom, and they have arcs, the borders have no corner units and are composed using only the normal two pearl units.

An examination of the stop after BRIEF can easily identify the three subtypes. This and other characteristics are shown in Table 9.1 and the following illustrations.

An imperforate vertical strip of 4 is known¹ with the top two inverted and the bottom two upright, with two margins at top and left of the illustration. Unfortunately, the illustration is taken from an auction catalog, and does not in reproduction show the margins clearly. The right and bottom margins are completely hidden, along with about 10% of the stamps.

The number 687 is the auctioneer's lot number and should be disregarded.

However enough is visible to plate this issue, and the order is 3a, 3b, and 3c, viewed normally, that is, upright.

¹ Halmo, Bull 180, p2288,

Table 9.1, Forgery, Types IIIa, IIIb and IIIc			
	IIIa	IIIb	IIIc
Stop after <u>BRIEF</u> .	Oval, dropped.	Square, dropped.	Square, level.
Stop after <u>O</u> .	Rounded.	Rounded.	Slightly rounded.
Stop after <u>V</u> .	Slightly rounded.	Rounded.	Slightly rounded.
Stop after <u>S</u> .	Square.	Rounded.	Slightly rounded.
Spacing between ornaments.	Quite tight.	Quite tight.	Widely spaced top, bottom, and at places on right.
Bottom line under <u>OVS</u> .	Same as top line.	Much thinner than top line.	Same as top line.



EF.

Forgery TIIIa
Perf 11.1,
yellow buff
Stop oval, dropped



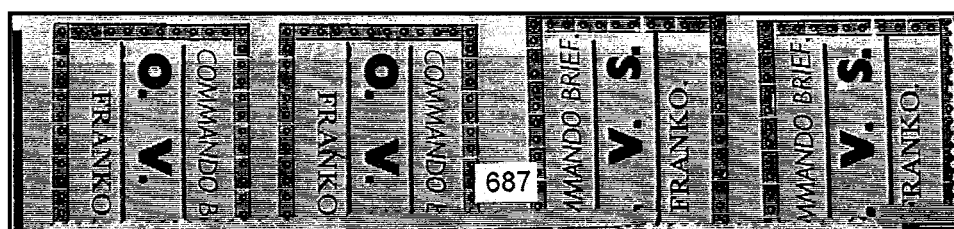
EF.

Forgery TIIIb
Perf 11.1,
yellow ochre
Stop square, dropped



EF.

Forgery TIIIc
Imperf
Pink
Stop square, level



Type IIIa, type IIIa, type IIIc, and type IIIc

Chapter 10, Postal Stationery

The London Printed Cards

General

The definitive postal cards were of the values of ½d and 1d, both single and reply cards, and were printed by De La Rue from electrotypes, utilizing the dies already prepared for the postage stamps. The color scheme had no relationship to the postage stamps.

One Penny Definitive Card, 1884



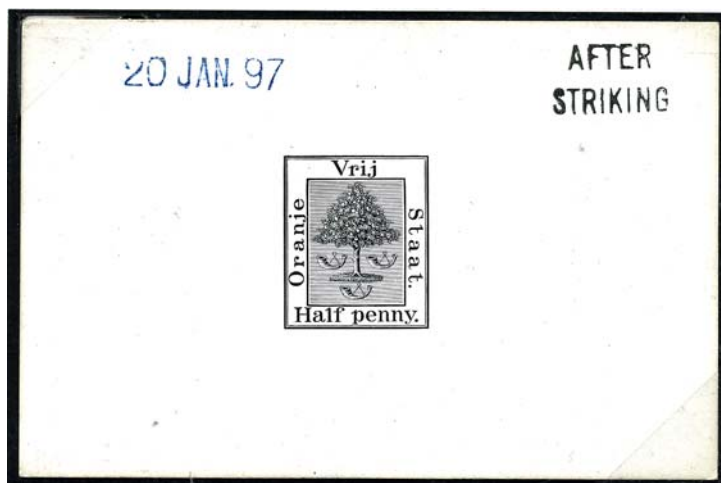
The 1d definitive single card was printed in London by De La Rue, using the 1d postage stamp die (similar to the ½d die shown on next page). It must have been printed in 1883, as the O.V.S. Postmaster General's Report says the issue date was late February 1884.¹ The earliest known usage is March 10, 1884². No records have been found for the first printing. The earliest records are for a further printing of 50,000 cards on April 20, 1892 and another printing of 20,000 in January 1899.³ The size of the forme is not definitely known, but the indication on stamp die proofs that three leads were taken would imply a forme of at

(Note: The images of the cardss appear lighter than actual due to paper brightness.)

¹ Smith, Bull 152, p2190, Sept 1993.

² Ibid.

³ B&M Part III, p218.



Die Proof for the Half Penny reply paid card of 1898.
Half Misspelled. Later corrected.



Color Variation, Orange to Orange-Brown.

least three cards, but De La Rue normally would use a 10 up forme for postal cards for small runs. The size, decorative edging and type are all typical of De La Rue.¹

A constant flaw in one position is a crack in the outer indicium frame line opposite the O of Oranje.

This card is 121 x 75 mm and printed on stout whitish cardstock. As it went through several printings, the color varies from orange-yellow to orange-brown. Some also had 3 views of Bloemfontein on the reverse, which was done by W. A. Wright of Bloemfontein.



Halfpenny Provisional Card, 1891

The internal rate was reduced to ½d in 1891. A provisional was issued at first rather than ordering a new definitive from London. This was done by printing a heavy black surcharge imprint, reading ½d. on the 1d De La Rue card of 1884 (See above). The government printer, Borckenhagen, probably did this although some writers credit it to De La Rue. The earliest date reported is August 7, 1891².

All copies show the same type flaws, breaks in the loop of the 'd' and nick in the bottom of the stop. This proves they were printed 1-up. De La Rue would have printed them before guillotining the multiple, so this was done locally.

¹ Menuz, Wayne, Private Communication, 2002.

² Koch, Bull 142, p1904, March 1991.

One example has been reported with no stop, apparently casual poor inking. One example is known with double surcharge, one inverted and another with triple surcharge, one inverted^{1,2}. The inverts of course appear with the “stamp” on the bottom left of the card as shown in the following illustration..

Originally a forgery of this overprint was believed to exist, residing in the Bartshe Collection. However, a subsequent discovery of an identical card in the Smith collection has led the authors to believe that these are essays. Viewing the surcharge in question shown at right, would point to the inadequacy of its small size, the larger type being chosen. Both examples show a heavy indentation of the surcharge type that could only occur from using a commercial press, which argues against being a forgery.



1/2d provisional
on de la Rue
Double, one
upright and one



1/2d provisional on de la Rue 1884 1d
Triple, two upright, one inverted

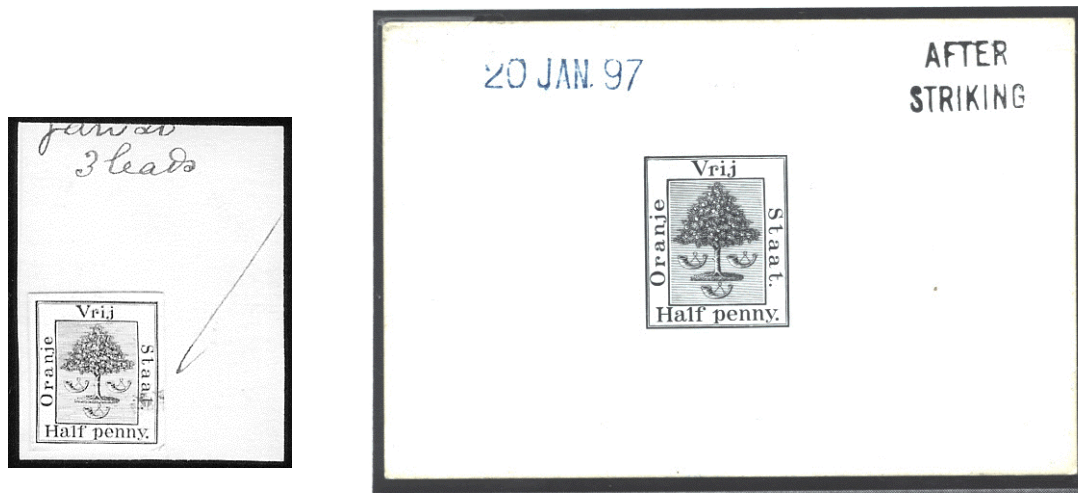
¹ Koch, Bull 142, p1904, March 1991.

² Bartshe, Valencia exhibit, 2004.



Color Variation, from pale to deep carmine.

A halfpenny definitive card was not brought into service until 1898, the needs having been met with the locally produced provisionals. This definitive is identical to the 1d definitive, except for the stamp die, and was printed in carmine. Like the stamps, the postal cards were printed by De La Rue, from a multiple electrotype.



The color varied from a deep bright carmine to a rather pale carmine, as illustrated.

A proof is shown, dated 20 Jan 97, and stamped 'AFTER STRIKING'. Another proof is shown of the ½d stamp die dated February 18, 1898 and endorsed "3 leads for P. Card Original".

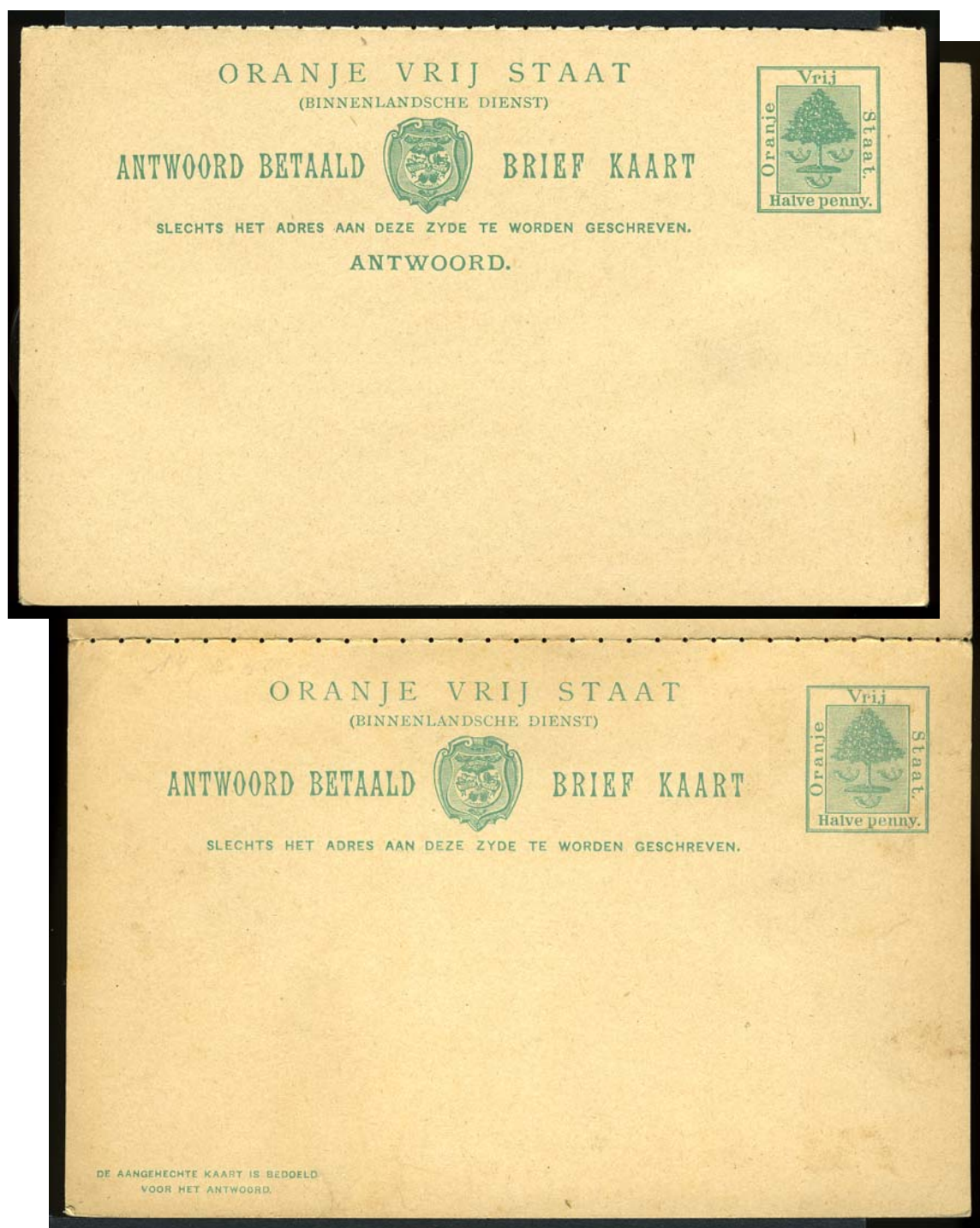
The enquiry from the O.V.S. agents William Dunn was made on February 10, 1898, and the order placed for 100,000 cards on February 16. The cards were shipped in May 1898, and a subsequent order of 100,000 cards in July 1899.¹ The earliest known date is August 18, 1898.

Reply Paid Cards, 1898

20,000 1d and 100,000 ½d reply cards sets were ordered from De La Rue in January, 1897 and shipped on April 28, 1897. Oddly, they apparently were not put into service until January 1898. Apparently the only case where the order was placed early enough to have the material on hand when the law went into effect. Earliest known dates are January 2, 1898 for the ½d and January 22, 1898 for the 1d.

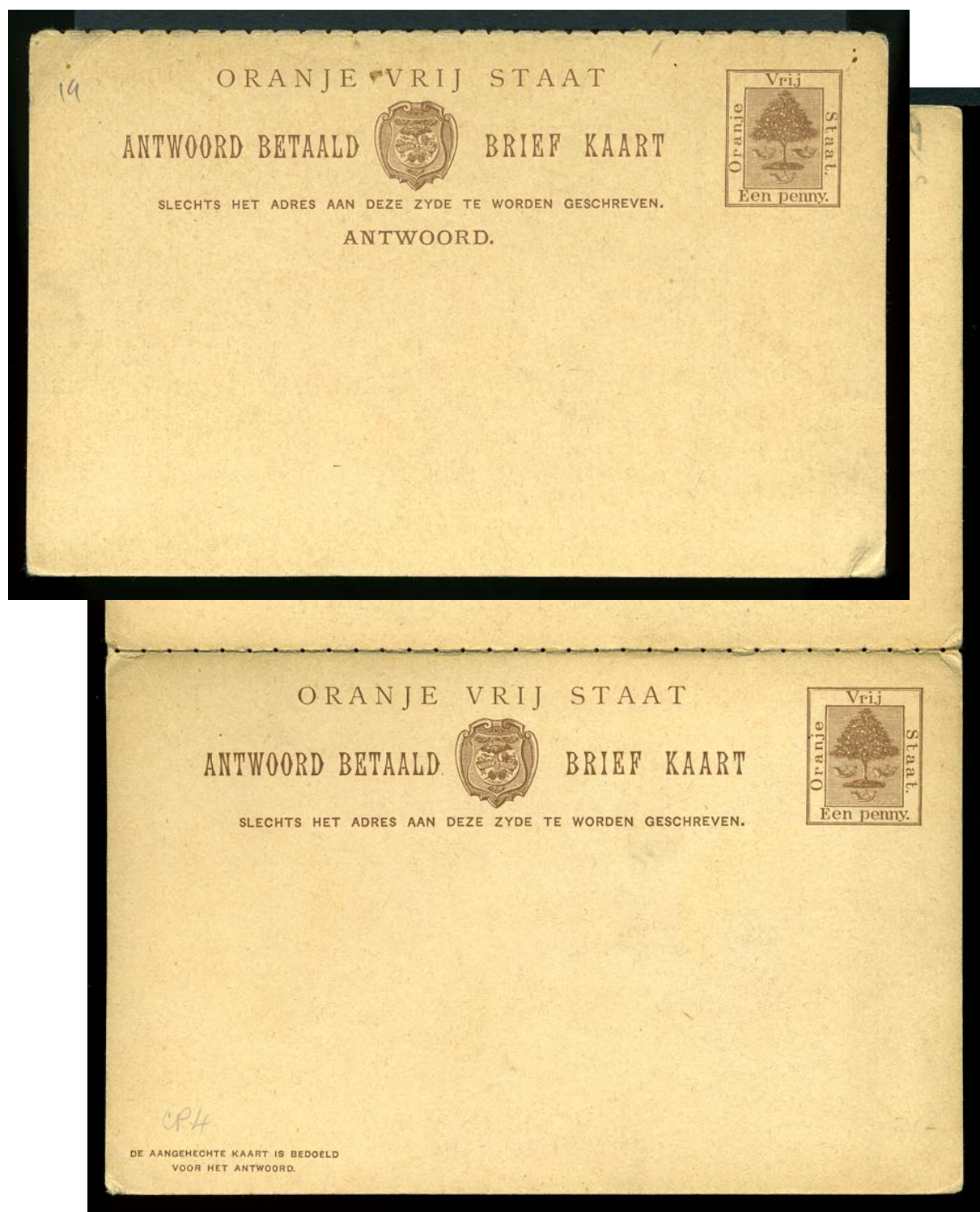
They were of a larger size than the single cards, being 145 x 90 mm.

¹ B&M, Vol. III, pp 218-9.



Half Penny Reply Card Set

Main and Reply



One Penny Reply Set

Main and Reply

Chapter 11, Postal Stationery

Local Provisional Postal Cards, 1889-1999



Numerous provisional postcards of various values were printed by Borckenhagen between 1889 and 1897. All were individually printed in the size approximately 110 mm x 71 mm for the bordered cards and 114 mm x 76 mm for the un-bordered. All were made by affixing a stamp to the top center of the card before printing. The print forme included a coat of arms of the O.V.S. set so that it pre-cancelled the stamp.

At least five different dies were used over this period and are illustrated in Figs. 11.1 to 11.5. Traditionally the sharp bottomed Die 4A has been considered a variety of the blunt bottomed Die 4, but this seems unlikely, and as such is most probably a separate die. An easy identification key to these dies is presented in Figure 11.7.

No explanation has been offered as to why there were 5 or more different dies. The dies generally, except with small flaws that develop during a particular printing, do not show signs of deterioration. They were also used for other purposes, such as headings of legal documents and forms as shown from 1879 and 1897 documents (Figs 11.9 & 11.10), and seemingly were damaged then. Since all of the dies show the wagon wrongly as having two shafts instead of a single disselboom (wagon tongue), they were apparently not locally made. They bear a strong resemblance to the arms on the definitive revenues, which also show two shafts, but are much cruder. Perhaps made by an Englishman in Cape Town working from the Revenues?

In addition to the above 5 or 6 dies, postcards are found with the seal of the O.V.S. replaced with the advertising logo of the 'Bloemfontein Express'. This logo looks

superficially like the O.V.S arms types without the flags, but closer examination of it shows a rider and the slogan “EXPRESS/ THE NEWS OF THE WORLD/ BLOEMFONTEIN”. It is illustrated in Fig. 11.6. Over the years this has occasioned a good bit of conversation and speculation about faithless employees and surreptitious work, but the principle of Occam’s razor says that it was just a mistake by the setter in using a wrong seal, since Borckenhagen also published the Bloemfontein Express, whose logo this was, see Fig. 11.11. It was apparently not immediately noticed, as used examples are known from Jagersfontein on November 13, 1894 and Boshof on November 14, 1894. A single stamp is known showing this seal inverted, obviously from a card with the stamp inverted. A total of 6 examples are recorded. This is just another example of the errors in Bloemfontein printing, which were ignored as long as the post office income did not suffer. All stamps/cards sent to the printer had to be returned to the treasury with the proper value clearly indicated.

There have been a number of systems to classify these provisional cards, including K. Pennycuik, Higgins and Gage and B&M. These were all based on values and printings and are rather confusing. Recently Cheminais^{1 2} classified these by Setting and printing, which is much clearer. Our EKV Table 11.1 is based on this. The following identification key and illustrated listing (Fig 11.8 and the illustrations then following) follows this concept in general.

The sequence of the first four prints has been altered due to studies by Smith³ and one of us⁴.

Varieties

Inverted stamps are known from a few Settings/Printings. Also, an example of the 1st print of the 1½d on 3d with a complete print inverted on the back of the card, i.e. Setting 10. Furthermore, numerous minor printing flaws are recorded herein. There was a myriad of card stocks used at various times in the printing of these provisional cards.

¹ Cheminais, Bull 163, p2466, June 1996

² Cheminais, Bull 164, p2476 ff, Sept 1996

³ Smith, Bull 167, p2615, Dec 1997

⁴ Bartshe, Paper characteristics, unpublished.

Table 11.1 Earliest Known Uses, Postal Cards					
New Setting #	Setting	Die	Value	Paper	EKU/M/D/Y
			1d		3/24/84
			½d on 1d		8/7/91
			½d reply		1/2/98
			1d reply		1/22/98
1	1	1	1d	White	2/7/89
2	2	2	1d	Rosy Granite	3/28/89
3	3	2	1d	White	8/2/89
3	3	2	1d	Rosy Granite	4/27/89
4	4	2	1d	Gray	6/25/89
4	4	2	1d	Blue Granite	7/8/89
4	4	2	1d	White	8/24/89
5	5	2	½d		8/22/91
6	6A	3	1d		6/27/92
6	6A	3	½d		6/4/92
7	6B	3	1d		6/4/92
7	6B	3	½d		9/14/92
8	6C	3	1d		6/16/92
8	6C	3	½d		9/28/92
9	6D	3	1d		5/28/92
9	6D	3	½d		11/12/92
10	7	2	1½on 3d		9/12/92
10	7	2	1½on 2d		9/9/92
11	8	2	½d		12/14/92
12	9	2	½d		5/9/93
13	10	2	1½d		4/10/93
14	11	4	½d		1/24/94
15	12		½d		10/2/94
16	13	4	½d		1/18/95
17	14	4A	½d		4/24/95
17	14	4A	1½d		6/3/95
17	14	4A	1½d		
17	14	4A	½d		4/28/96
18A	15A	5	½d		7/20/95
18B	15B	5	1½d		8/26/95
18C	15C	5	½d		10/2/95
19	16A	5	½d		10/28/95
19	16A	5	½d		2/3/97
20	16B	5	1½d		7/4/97
21	16C	5	1½d		8/16/97
22	17	4	½d		4/24/97

Die Types

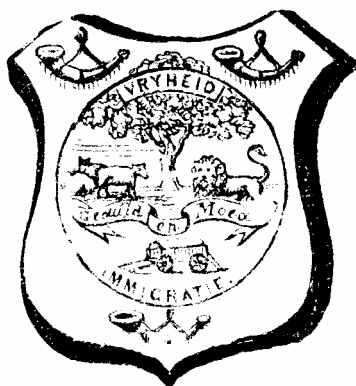


Fig. 11.1
Die 1

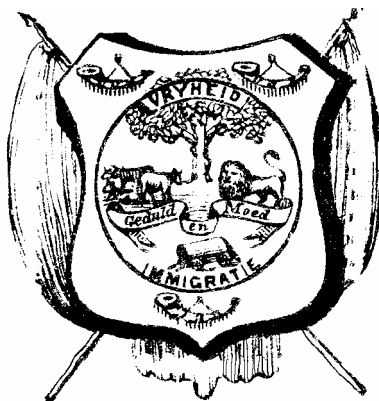


Fig. 11.2
Die 2

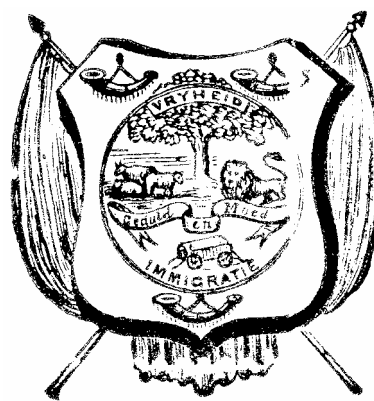


Fig. 11.3
Die 3

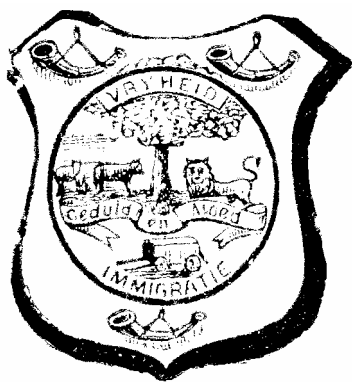


Fig. 11.4
Die 4, blunt

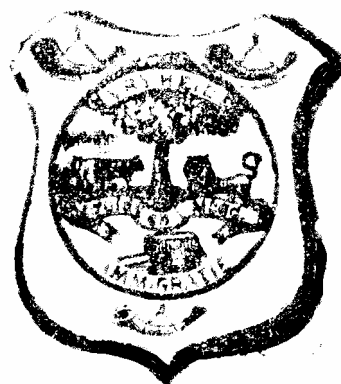


Fig. 11.4a
Type 4A, sharp

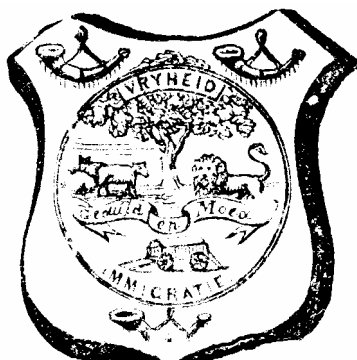


Fig. 11.5
Die 5



Fig. 11.6
Bloemfontein Express

Fig. 11.7, Key to Die Types

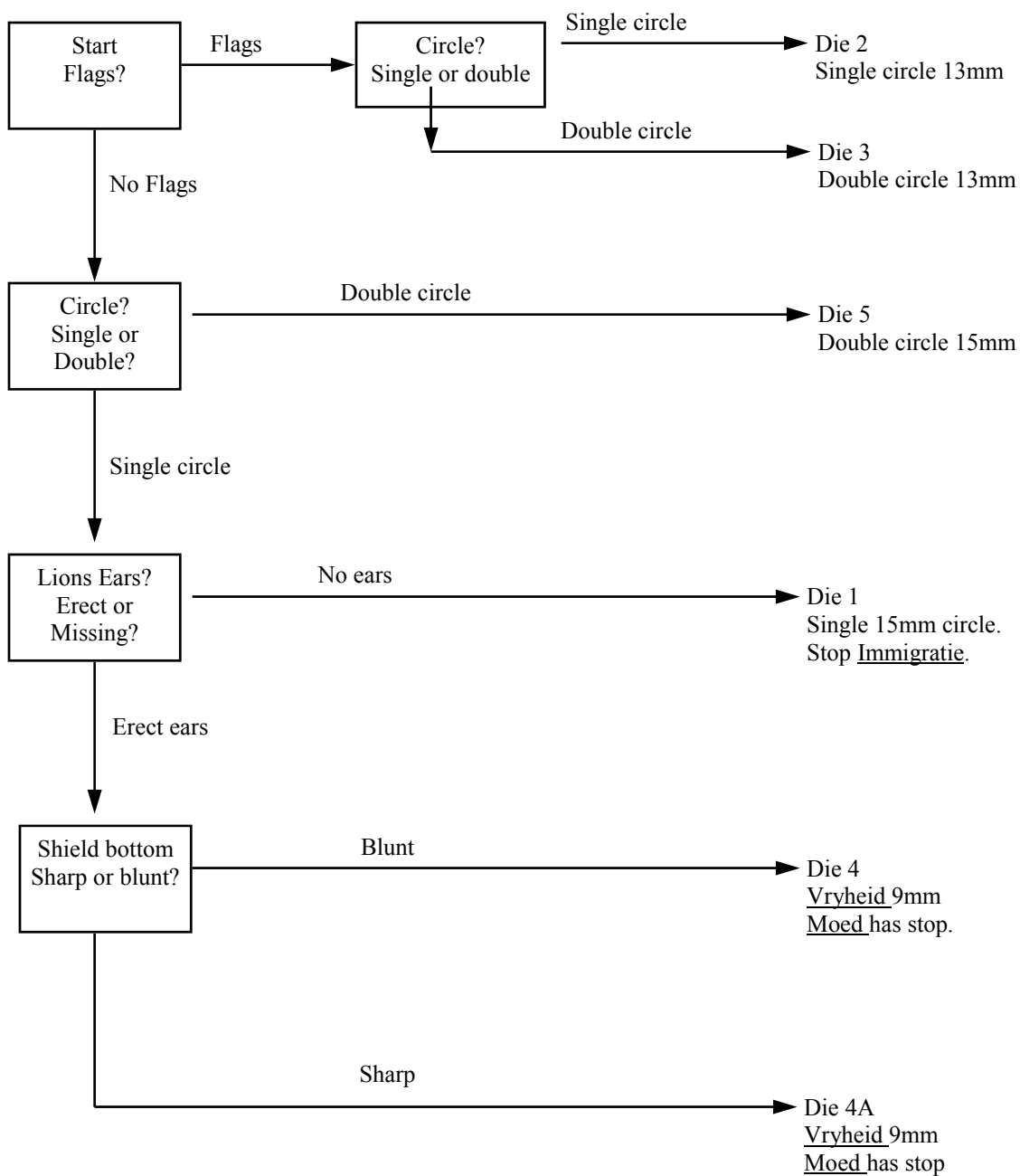
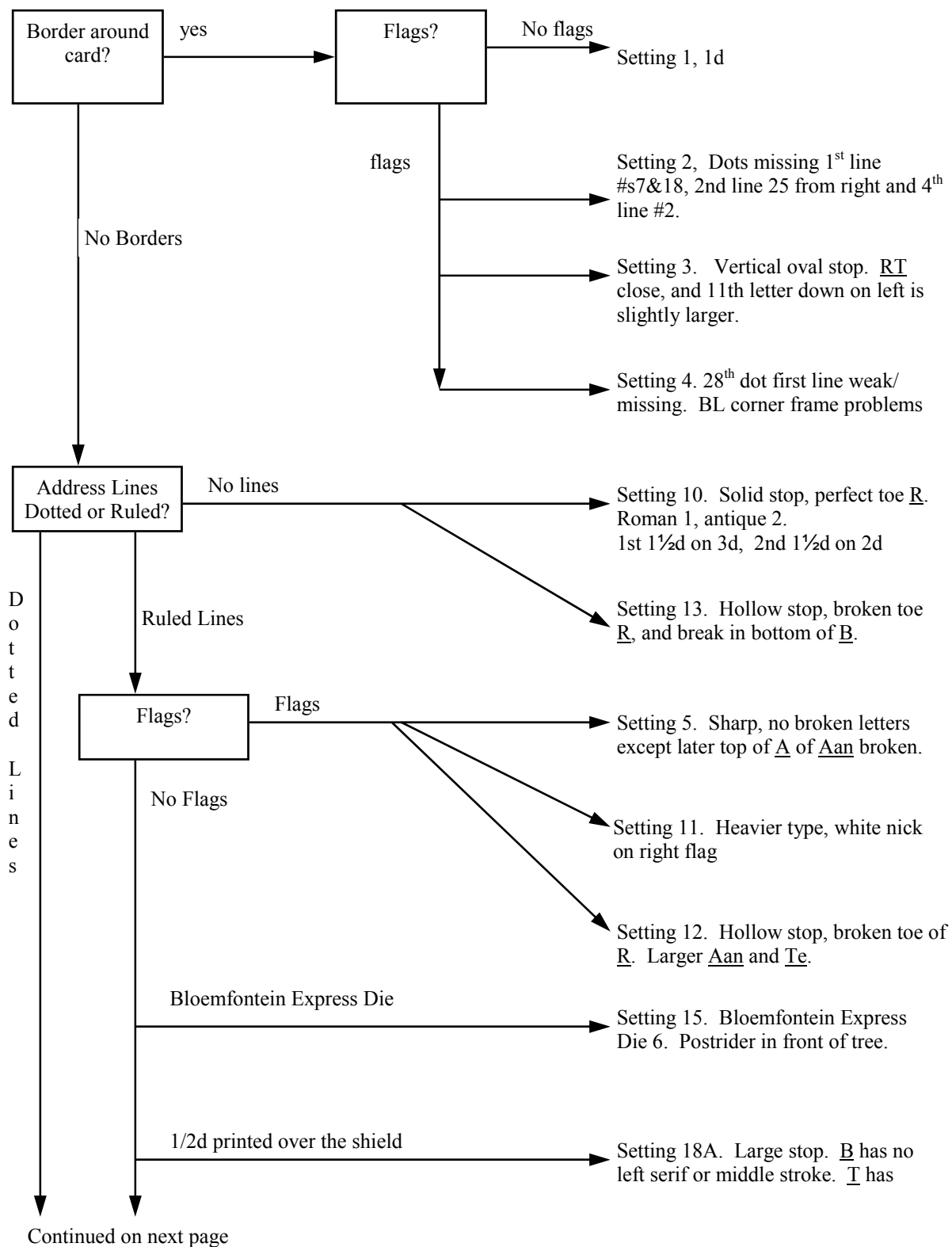
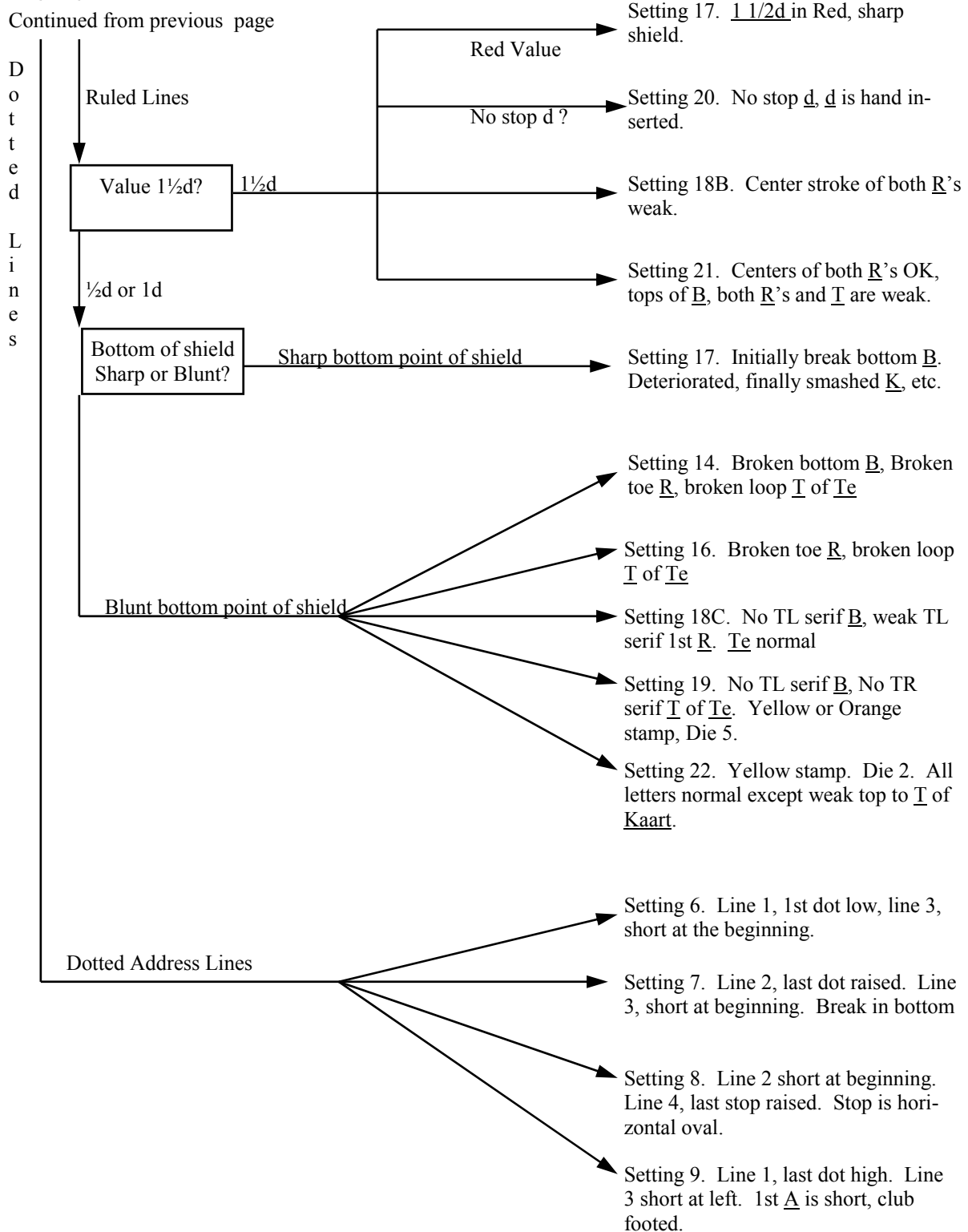


Fig. 11.8 Key to Provisional Cards



Key to Provisional Cards, cont'd.



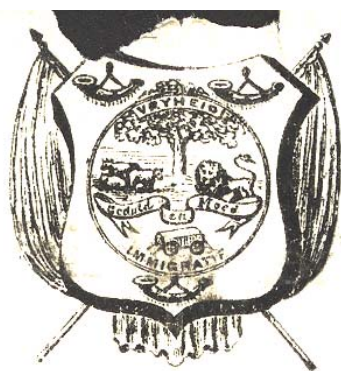


Fig 11.9
From an 1879 document

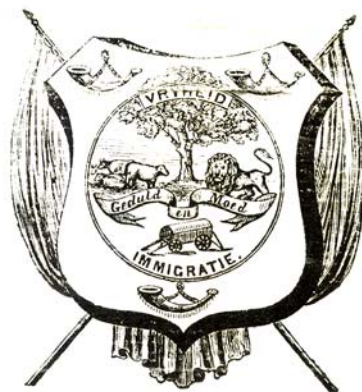


Fig 11.10
From an 1897 document

NEMENTS COURANT, VRIJDAG, 5 MEI 1899.

PER SPECIALE

Door ZHED. den



AANSTELLING

Staatspresident.

C. Borckenhagen & Co.,

(Vroeger C. FISCHER),

Handelaren in Horloges, Klokken en Juwelierswaren,

Hebben de grootste en meest uitgelezen voorraad Eerste-klas Waren
in den Vrijstaat.

Speciale bestellingen van Juwelierswaren, in welke vorm ook worden in de kortst mogelijke tijd op de plek zelf uitgevoerd.

Diamant zetten en Graveeren een Specialiteit. Repeaters, Tijdmerkers en Degelijke Horloges zorgvuldig hersteld en in orde gebracht door bedreven vakmannen tegen matige prijzen.

Brillen van elke beschrijving. Speciale aandacht wordt geschonken aan de voorschriften van oogdokters.

C. BORCKENHAGEN & CO.,

*Horlogemakers, Juweliers en Oogkundigen, Mutual Gebouwen,
Bloemfontein.*

Fig 11.11 Borckenhagen Advertisement showing his Advertising Logo.

Fig. 11.12, Essay
1d on ½d on Setting 5 cards



Fig. 11.12 1d on ½d Essay 1



Essay 1



Essay 2



Essay 3



Essay 4

Examination of the above 4 examples above shows:

1. The 1d overprint was applied separately from the Seal.
2. The 1d overprints are not all the same font.
3. The 1d overprints were applied by hand, as shown by the varying locations and angles.

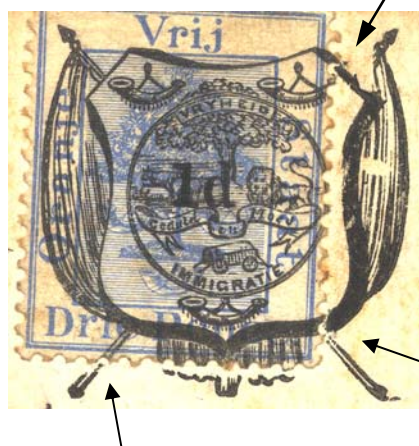
Conclusion: These were essays of an abandoned plan to up-rate the half penny to 1d value. It is probable that the 1d was applied to some cards of the 5th Setting, to accommodate the coming rate of 1d. Apparently it was decided that up-rating was undesirable, So in the 7th Setting the original postal provisional 1d on 3d was used.

Fig 11.13 Mystery Card



1d on 3d, Mystery Card

1d on 3d Mystery Card
Arms Die 3



For over 70 years, since Leon de Raay first described this item in his 1923 work, many have searched to locate another example. Recent work has now debunked this card as a fabrication. The overprint on the stamp is Die 3 from the May 1892 printing of the 1d on 3d provisional card while the card itself is Die 2 from the 9th Setting, 4th printing of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d final state. But since 1d was the correct rate, it appears that this stamp was on this card in the mail stream.

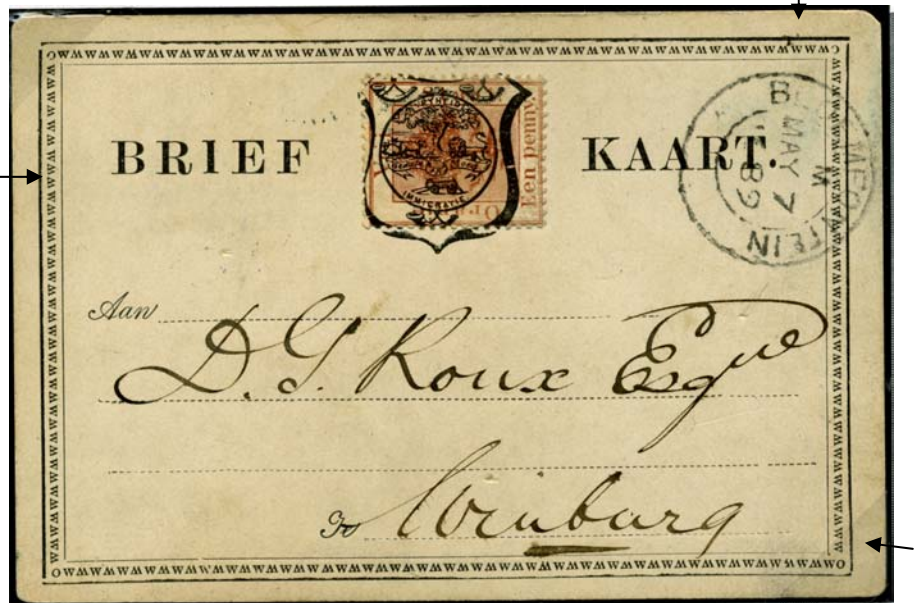
Arrows indicate where black ink has been drawn to connect the separate dies.

Is this an “improvement” of a cover by de Raay?

From other items, it is known that the original card was from L. Broderick of the National Bank of the Orange Free State to the Natal Bank.

Setting 1

Duty 1d
 Date January 1889
 Die 1
 Address Dashes, 29 mm
 Corner Q Vertical
 BL letter W
 Stop Vert. Oval
 Color White
 EKU 17 Feb 89



Two Ws
together



No right loop of
T



Broken Q at TR
corner

The first 4 provisional 1d postcards all had the 1d stamp sideways, and a border composed of alternating W and Ms, with an Q at the corners. Setting 1, at the three places marked, has the sequence broken, with 2 like letters next to one another (Above left).

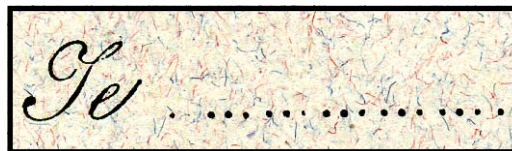
Frame width is 106 x 71 mm versus the 110 x 71 mm for the other three bordered cards. The T of Te has no right loop (above center), and the RT of KAART are close together. The TR Q is broken (above right). This is a very scarce card, implying a very small print run.



1st setting provisional 1d, twice life-size.

Setting 2

Duty 1d
 Date March 1889,
 Die 2
 Address Dots
 Corner Q Horizontal
 BL letter M
 Stop Round
 Color White, granite
 1st 1d, 28 Mar 89
 Granite
 2nd 1d, 2 Aug 89
 White



Setting 2 is best identified by the missing dots in the 1st address line at #7 and 18, the 2nd line at #25 from the right, and the 4th line at #2 and 6.

It appears that there are really only two colors, Granite and White. Printing order not definite, but assumed from EKUs.

Setting 3

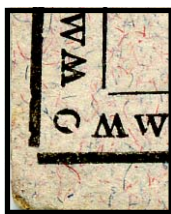
Duty 1d
 Date April 1889
 Die 2
 Address Dots
 Corner Q Horizontal
 BL letter M
 Stop Vertical Oval
 Color E.K.U.
 Granite 27 Apr 89
 White ? Apr 89



1d rosy granite



Oval Dot and close RT



BL letter is M



Setting 3 is most easily identified by the vertical oval stop and the BL letter being M. The 11th letter down on the left is larger than the rest, and the letters RT are again close. On the second address line, dot #33 is missing.

Setting 4

Duty	1d
Date	March 1889
Die	2
Address	Dots
Corner <u>Q</u>	Horizontal
BL letter	<u>M</u>
Stop	Round
Color	EKU
1st 1d, Granite	25 Jun 89
2nd 1d, Gray	24 Aug 89
3rd 1d, White	8 Jul 89



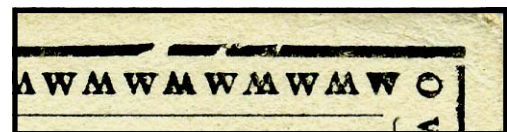
Early state BL corner



Late state BL corner



Two M's together



Late state UR corner

Setting 4 had few characteristics. The 28th dot in the first line is weak, sometimes missing. The BL corner of the frame had problems. As the print went on, the line drooped down here and sometimes the bottom frame line printed poorly. Bottom border two M's together at 31 and 32 from left.

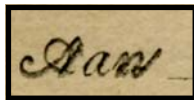
It would also seem that the BL corner of the form was initially set with the weakness and was corrected after printing the granite and gray cards. Upon strengthening the forme, damage to the UR and L frames occurred showing up as breaks in the outer frame line. Here the EKU's are somewhat misleading.

Setting 5

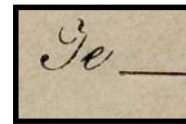
Duty ½d Chestnut
 Date August 1891
 Die 2
 Address Ruled R1
 K.P. 7
 B&M ½d, 1st
 ECU 22 Aug 91



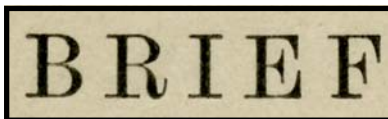
5th Setting ECU 22 Aug 91



Late, Broken top A of Aan



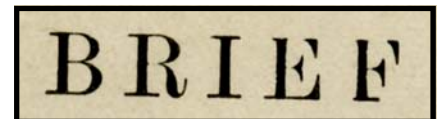
Late, Broken top T of Te



BRIEF, Initial State



BRIEF, 2nd state, broken BL serif of F



BRIEF, final state, broken BL serif F and weak top E

Major mirror,
 probably from
 closing the press
 first without card



The first of the Borckenhagen unbordered provisionals. Still using Arms Die 2. The printing is sharp and shows no broken letters. The Aan and Te are small, and late in the run the top of the A of Aan breaks off, as seen above and the top right loop of T of Te becomes weak

BRIEF evolves, first normal, then loses the BL serif of F and then the top of E becomes weak.

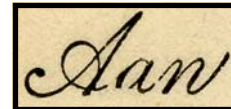
However, the broken loop is seen with a full A, and also the broken BL serif of F and weak top of E. Apparently some of these are intermittent.

Setting 6

Duty	½d, 1d/3d
Date	May 1892
Die	3
Address	Dotted
K.P.	8, 11a
B&M	½d 2 nd , 1d 5 th
Value	EKU
1d	27 Jun 92
½d	17 Sep 92



Club foot BL 1st A of KAART



Break 2nd a of Aan



Dropped first dot first line



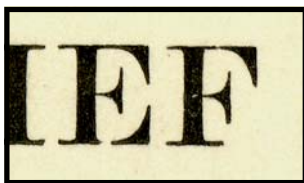
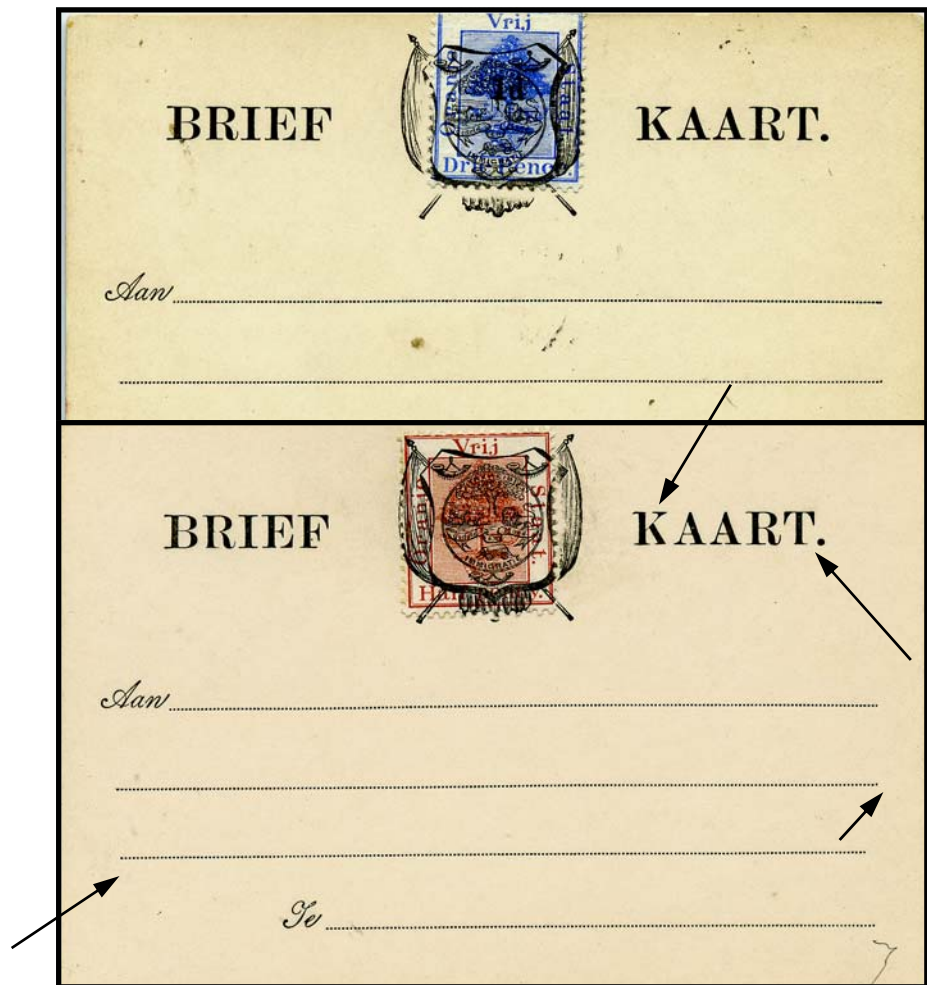
Late state broken I

A completely new setting. The first of 4 prints of the same basic Setting which are distinguished by resetting variations in the address lines and deterioration of the letters.

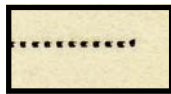
Line 1, 1st dot low. Line 3 is short at left end. Later, the B, R, and T weakened. Now Arms Die 3, and dotted address lines. Stop after KAART. 1st A has club foot, both A's shorter. Early in the printing of the 1d the base of the second a in Aan shows a break. One example known of an inverted stamp.

Setting 7

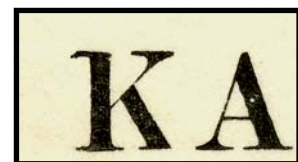
Duty	1d/3d, then ½d
Date	May 1892
Die	3
Address	Dotted
K.P.	8, 11b
B&M	½d 2 nd , 1d 5 th
Value	EKU
1d	4 June 92
1/2d	17 Sep 92



Breaks E F of BRIEF



Raised last dot 2nd line



Early state KA of KAART

Address lines reset.

Address line 2, last dot raised. Address line 3, short left end.

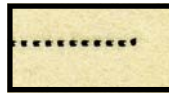
Break middle of bottom leg of E and top arm of F. Serif of K weakens during print, as does the BL serif of the T. The BL serif of the B is sometimes weak. On some of the later ½ds, the TR loop of the T of Te is broken off.

Setting 8

Duty	1d/3d, then ½d
Date	June/July 1892
Die	3
Address	Dotted
K.P.	8, 11c
B&M	½d 2 nd , 1d 5 th
Value	EKU
1d/3d	16 Jun 92
½d	28 Sep 92



Oval stop KAART



Last dot raised 4th line



Early state, raised T in KAART



Start of broken center I



Later state ½d weak, broken I

Address lines again reset. Line 2 is short at the left and the last dot in line 4 is raised. Short TL serif R of Brief Short BL serif I and the I also became broken in the middle on the ½d. Weak L serifs R and a break in the L arm of the T. The stop after KAART is a horizontal oval, instead of round as on the previous cards. The 1d is known inverted, see right.



Setting 9

Duty 1d/3d, then ½d

Date May 28, 1892

Die 3

Address Dotted

K.P. 8, 11d

B&M ½d 2nd,
1d 5th

Value ECU

1d 28 May 92

½d 12 Nov 92



1d early printing flag unbroken
flag



Early state break in flag ½d



1d later printing break in flag



Top of B weak,
curl of R weak.



½d weak serif T



Club foot 1st A



Raised last dot
line 1.

Raised last dot address line 1 and short line 3 at left.

Top of B broken or weak. Curl of R weak or gone. 1st A is the short club footed type piece. R has breaks in the top and middle strokes later, and bottom serif T weak.

Setting 10

Duty	1½d on 3d blue, then on 2d mauve
Date	Sept/Oct 1892
Die	2
Address	none
K.P.	13, 15
B&M	1½d/2d first 1½d/3d second
Value	EKU
1st 1½/3d	12 Sep 92
2nd 1½/2d	24 Dec 92



Surcharge detail



Early state of UL serif I



Late state of UL serif I

A completely new setting. BRIEF KAART is now a heavier type, and Arms Die 2 reappears. Arms 3 may have been damaged in Setting 9. ORANJE VRIJSTAAT. below in small letters. Whole overprint dropped to allow the 1½d to be placed above. Probably the reason for eliminating the address lines. Value has Roman I and antique 2. Left top serif of 'I' weak and sometimes absent.

Setting 11

Duty ½d
 Date December 1892
 Die 2
 Address lined
 K.P. 9
 B&M ½d 3rd
 ECU 14 Dec 92



Break in R flag

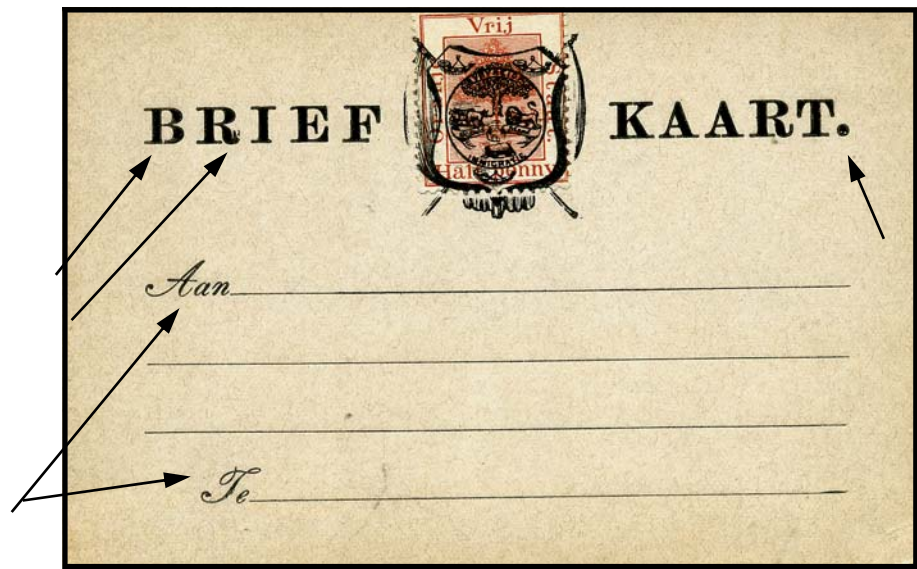


Printing freak misplaced overprint and stamp

Now the 1½d and the words ORANJE VRIJSTAAT were removed and address lines reinstated. During the re-setting, there was damage to the right flag, causing a white break at the outer edge. Light printing/inking, in some cases, gives the appearance of weak and broken letters, but not constant.

Setting 12

Duty ½d
 Date May 1893
 Die 2
 Address lined
 K.P. 10
 B&M ½d 4th
 ECU 9 May 93



Early state damage R of BRIEF



Hollow stop T



Later state damage R of BRIEF
 Wide space B R



New larger Aan



New larger Te

A completely new setting. The overall length is now 92.5 mm instead of 91 mm, and the Aan and Te are of a larger font. The base of the B has a break. Most noticeably, the bottom right serif of the R is broken and appears in various states, finally the tail is gone and BR are widely spaced. Also, the stop after KAART becomes hollow as printing progresses. It also seems the B is a little loose and can show some movement.

Setting 13

Duty 1½d on 2d
 Date September 1893
 Die 2
 Address None
 K.P. 14a
 B&M 1½d 3rd
 ECU 10 Apr 93



Early state RT



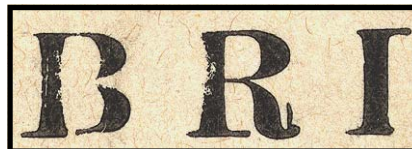
Late state RT



Surcharge detail



Early state BRI



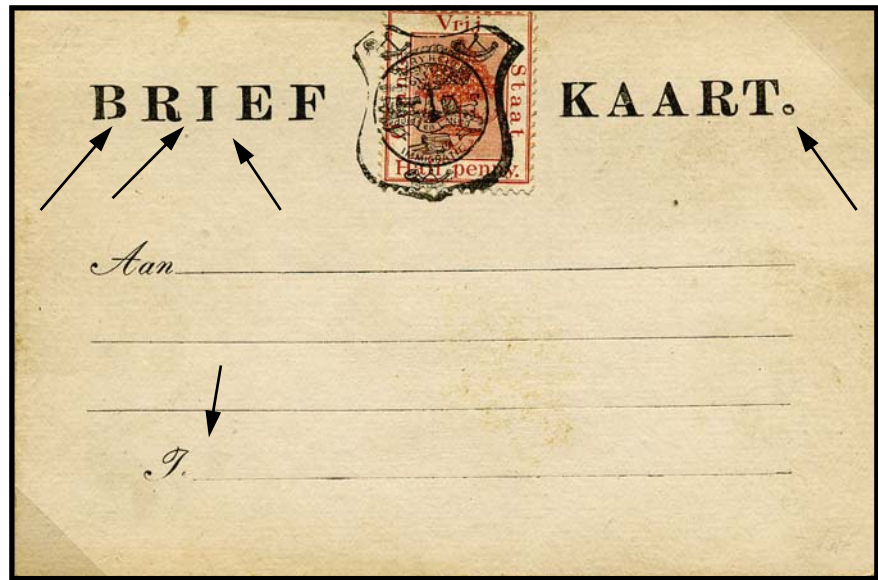
Late state BRI



For this 1½d card, again, the overprint had to be moved down, so the address lines were eliminated. Added back were the small words ORANJE VRIJSTAAT. Retained from the previous Setting are the break of bottom of the B, broken serif R, and the hollow stop (this somewhat variable). A crack in the top right of the 2nd R is sometimes visible. The BR is still loose and wanders. The fraction ½ is now the normal font as opposed to the Roman I and antique 2 of the previous 1½d card. Also 8 examples known with inverted stamp. Two examples reported with complete mirror image on reverse.

Setting 14

Duty ½d
 Date January 1894
 Die 4A, blunt
 Address Lined
 K.P. 18a, b
 B&M ½d 5th
 ECU 24 Jan 94



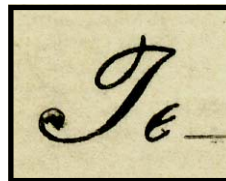
B raised in BRIEF
 Broken bottom B, Serif R.



R in KAART replaced



var no stop KAART weak RT



Setting 14 TR lobe Te missing



Single stamp with impression double

For this ½d, again the value and ORNAJE VRIJSTAAT were removed and address lines re-instated. This retained the broken bottom B, broken serif R and the hollow stop. The right bottom serif I is now weak or missing. Most characteristic is the missing right loop of the T of Te. The right side of the e of Te is weak. Occasionally the whole lower section of the Te fails to print. Known also with no stop and weak RT, perhaps faulty inking. The B seems loose, and sometimes seen raised. Doubles are known. (See magnified insert.)

Setting 15

Duty ½d
 Date October 1894
 Die Bloemfontein
 Express
 Address Lines
 K.P.
 B&M
 EKU 2 Oct 94



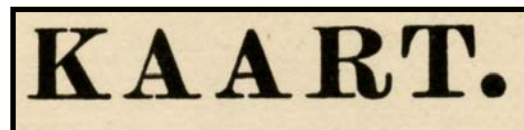
This card uses the die of the logo of “The Bloemfontein Express” newspaper, shown here enlarged from the card on the left and from an ad on the right.. Otherwise, it is the same as No. 14, with the broken bottom B, broken serif R, the hollow stop, the right bottom serif I is weak and the right loop of the T of Te is missing .

Setting 16

Duty ½d
 Date January 1895
 Die 4, blunt
 Address Lined
 K.P. 18b
 B&M ½d 6th
 EKU 18 Jan 95



BRIEF strengthened



KAART strengthened



Te very weak

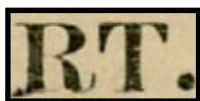
For this issue, the broken bottom B and the hollow stop have been replaced. The broken foot R, weak right bottom serif I and broken loop Te remain. The top left serif K is now weak. The length of BRIEF KAART is a bit longer at 93mm.

Setting 17
Initial State

Duty 1½d and ½d
Date March 1895
Die 4A sharp
Address Lined
K.P. 16a, 17a, 17b
B&M ½d 7th
1½d 4th
Value ECU
1½d in red 3 Jun 95
1st ½d 24 Apr 95



Break Base B



RT very close



Notch stem T
No BR serif T



Missing loop T



Weakness rightt serifs I and left
top serif E in BRIEF. Loose type.

The form has been reset. The broken R of Brief was replaced. In the process, the T was moved left hard up against the R. The B was replaced, but the new B also had a break in the bottom, but closer to the upright stroke. The left top serif of the E is missing or weak. Early on, the T loses its BR serif and develops a notch in the stem.

The Te is missing the loop and the weak e remains. The address lines print weakly, especially the right end of line 1 and the left end of line 2. The lines became nicked from line 2 to line 4, a vertical gash.

The Arms are Die 4A, with a sharp point. No explanation is available as to how this occurred after the Die 4 with dull point unless there were actually two separate dies.

It appears that the two values were not printed strictly in order. Probably some of the ½d, the 1½d, then the rest of ½d.

The 1½d. in red, 10 mm, was a separate operation.

Setting 17 Final State

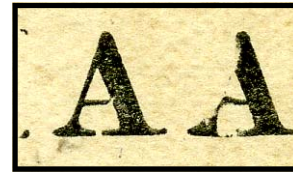
Duty ½d
Date
Die 4, blunt
Address Lined
K.P. 18a, b
B&M ½d 5th
EKU 28 Apr 96
2nd ½d



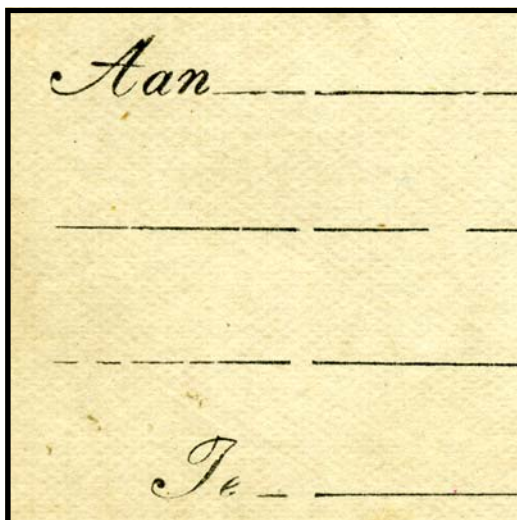
During the 14th Setting, considerable damage occurred. This card is the final state. The order seems to be:
1. Weak or damaged top loop B and serifs I, K and E. 2. A vertical gouge occurs through all four address lines, and another single gouge in the 2nd line. 3. Serious damage to the K. Finally 4, damage to the 2nd A. A darker color card stock, at least after aging.



final state
K badly damaged



final state 2nd A in KAART



Damage to address lines
and Broken top A in Aan



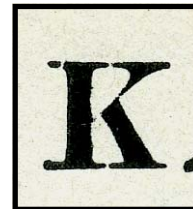
Forgery, different stamp added
Stamp on top of cancel!

Setting 18A,
1st ½d

Duty ½d
Date July 1895
Die 5
Address Lined
K.P. 20
B&M ½d 8th
EKU 20 Jul 95



Surcharge detail



TL serif K and center arm bkn



BR weak with no TL serif B
Spacer between B R



Break TL arm T and split

A completely new setting. BRIEF KAART. It now has the value ½d inserted above shield. Is now only 85 mm long, and has a large stop. B has no left serif or center stroke and K has a crack. The T shows a crack in the middle of the top and another in the left arm. This card shows an intermittent spacer between B and R. For the first time, the Te is not indented, lining up with the Aan.

Setting 18B, 1½d

Duty 1½d
 Date August 1895
 Die 5
 Address Lined
 K.P. 23
 B&M 1½d 5th
 EKU 26 Aug 95



1½d surcharge detail



Only change to 18A is adding a very thick 1 to the surcharge and re-centering the value. The earlier varieties of 18A re-occur. Further weakness in the center stroke of both R's.

Setting 18C (15C) Second ½d

Duty ½d
 Date September 1895
 Die 5
 Address Lined
 K.P. 21
 B&M ½d 9th
 EKU 13 Sep 95



For this ½d card, the value was removed and the whole overprint moved up. The varieties of the previous card remain, and now the left serifs of the first R are very weak.

The date given in the literature for the printing is October, but a Sept 13 postmark proves earlier. The above card postmarked in Smithfield on September 13 proves a September printing.



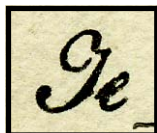
Very weak B and R.

Setting 19

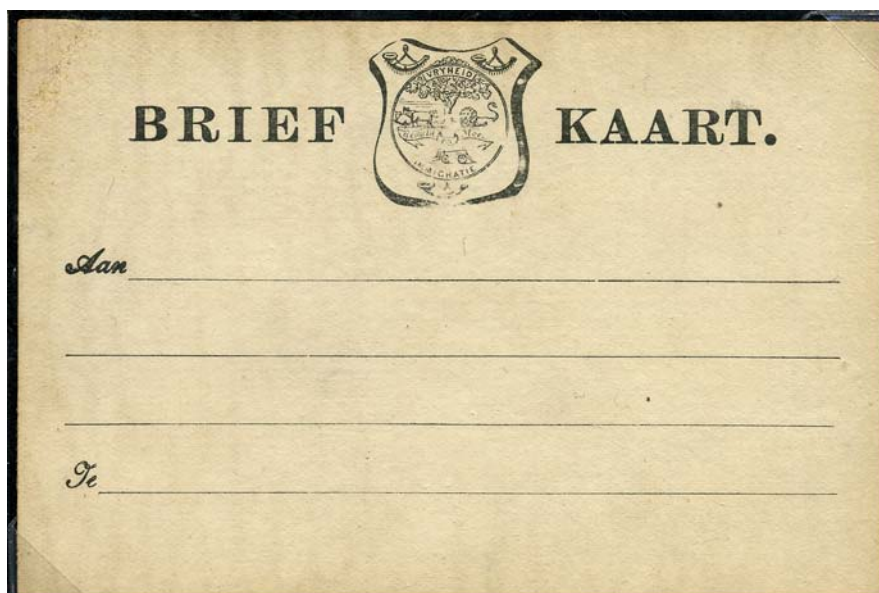
Duty	½d
Date	October 1895 February 1897
Die	5
Address	Lined
K.P.	22
B&M	½d 10 th (chestnut)
Color	EKU
1st ½d Chestnut	28 Oct 95 - 19
2nd ½d Orange	3 Feb 97— 19a



No top serif B.



Right loop of Te gone.

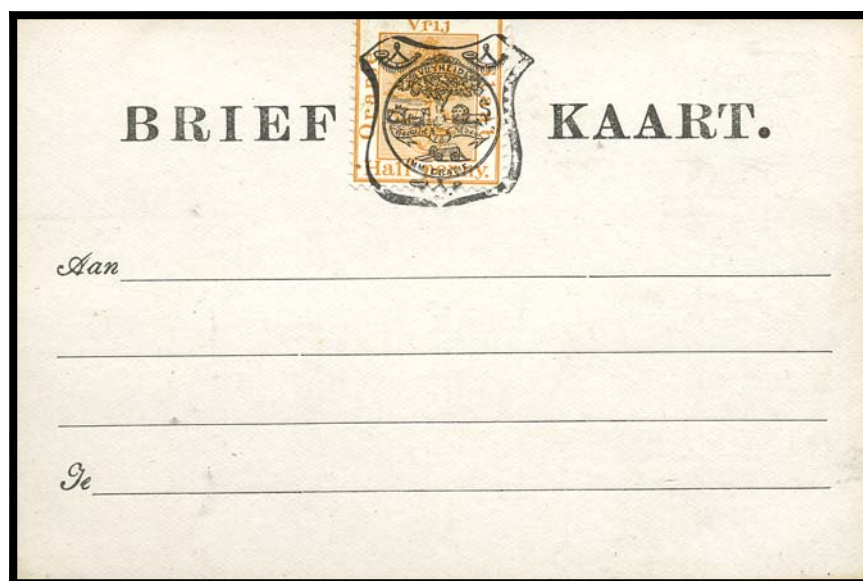


Error without stamp, full Te.

This setting is a derivative of 18C, with all letters printing strongly, but still with the lost TL serif of the B. The first print of Setting 19 on a chestnut stamp which had the full loop of the T of Te has been seen. Later examples show the top loop of the T in Te beginning to disappear. All examples of Setting 19 use the chestnut ½d stamp.

Setting 19A

Duty	½d
Date	October 1895 February 1897
Die	5
Address	Lined
K.P.	22
B&M	½d 10 th , orange
Color	EKU
1st ½d Yellow	28 Oct 95 - 19
2nd ½d Orange	3 Feb 97— 19a



Right loop of Te gone.

This is a color variant of Setting 19, the ½d yellow, not orange. Right loop of Te missing.
All examples in 1897 (Setting 19A) use the orange-yellow ½d stamp.

Setting 20

Duty 1½d
 Date March(?)
 1897
 Die 5
 Address Lined
 K.P. xx
 B&M 1½d 6th
 EKU 4 July 97



various placement d

double d

double d

The forme from Setting 19 was modified by adding 1½ (no d) above the die, and the whole imprint moved down. Varieties remained the same. However, before issue, it was decided to add the d by means of a hand stamp. As to be expected with a hand stamp, the positioning of this varies, and is known doubled, see magnified insert.

Setting 21

Duty 1½d
 Date June(?) 1897
 Die 5
 Address Lined
 K.P. 24a
 B&M 1½d 7th
 EKU 16 Aug 97



Setting 21 EKU 16 Aug 97.tif



Early in print, no worn tops



Later in Print, worn tops

After the unsatisfactory results of Setting 20, the form was reset with 1½d. for Setting 21. The date is stated to be June, but the earliest known usage is August 16, 1897.

More wear is evident and late in the printing the tops of BR of BRIEF weakened, followed later by the tops of RT of KAART. The right loop of T of Te is still missing.

Few are known used.

Setting 22

Duty ½d orange
Date May 1897
Die 4, blunt
Address Lined
K.P. 19
B&M ½d , 11th
EKU 24 Apr 97



Replaced B & R



Damage both serifs T

This Setting 22, the last of the O.V.S. provisional post cards, is easily identified by the yellow-orange stamp combined with Die 2 Arms. The B and R are now normal with all serifs fully printing, but the top of T is still weak.

Chapter 12, The Occupation Postal Cards

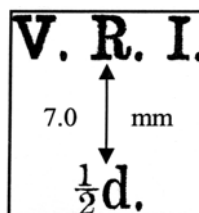
The captured O.V.S. postal cards, both the London printed definitives and the 1½d provisionals, were overprinted by the occupation forces with V.R.I. and the value, except for the 1½d value, which already had a printed value, so needed only the V.R.I. There were two groups of Settings, one with the normal serif font used in the Postage overprints and the other with a thick sans-serif font.

A. The V.R.I. with Serifs

The overall characteristics of the four serif Settings are given in Table 12 .1.

Table 12.1 Serif Occupation Postal Card Settings - Summary									
Setting	Date	<u>V</u>	Serif	Stops <u>V.R.I.</u>	Stop <u>d</u>	Length	Space	EKU	Other
1	3/00	Thick	Y	Level	Y	12.5 mm	7 mm	25 March	Thick <u>V</u>
2	4/00	Thin	Y	Raised	No	12.5 mm	9 mm	15 April	
3	5/00	Thin	Y	Level	No	12.5 mm	9 mm	9 May	
4	6/00	Thin	Y	Level	No	12.5	9 mm	26 June	Broken serifs <u>V</u>

Space
Measurement
Bottom of R to top
of d.



1st Setting



The 1st Setting was used to overprint the most needed values of the postal cards, namely the ½d carmine the 1d orange single cards, and the ½d green and 1d brown reply-paid cards. The 1½d on 2d mauve has been reported in this Setting, but apparently in error.

The type, as was the case for all of Group A settings, was of the normal V.R.I. overprint type, and in this setting, the V was of the ‘Thick’ variety, see Figs. 12.1 and 12.2 for the ½d and 1d values, respectively.

The type is sharp and new looking. The level stops are similar to the 1st and 6th V.R.I. Postage Settings. They are vertical ovals, extending down slightly below the level of the letters. The V sometimes seems to lean a little to the left.

No Varieties have been reported. Must have been issued in March, not April, as the earliest known usage of the 1d is March 25, 1900¹. The earliest known usage of the ½d is April 2, 1900², confirming a March issue date.

¹ B&M Part II, p205.

² Bartshe, 2001, Private Communication.

2nd Setting



The 2nd Setting was used to overprint the 1½d on 2d O.V.S. provisional cards and also the two reply-paid cards. No single ½d or 1d cards were done in this Setting.

The 1½d cards were of two types. The first sort had been printed without a d or stop, and a d had later been inserted. This was apparently applied by hand. This is illustrated in Fig. 12.3 and the base card is Setting 20.

The second sort used the base card Setting 21, with d and stop present. The card is illustrated in Fig. 12.4.

The ½d reply-paid card is shown in Fig. 12.5 and the 1d in Fig. 12.6.

The type was of the same font as the 1st Setting but with a thin V and no stop after the d. This is the only postal card setting with raised stops. The spacing is now wider at 9 mm.

Reportedly issued in April 1900, with EKV April 15, 1900.

3rd Setting



The only difference for the 3rd Setting from the 2nd is the level stops instead of raised. It was used in May for all of the cards, 1/2d (Fig. 12.7) and 1d (Fig. 12.8) single and reply-paid cards and 1 1/2d card (Fig. 12.9), both with and without a stop after the d.

4th Setting



Setting 4 was used in June for all the cards. That is the ½d and 1d values of the ordinary cards, the reply cards and the 1½d. It used the same type setting as Setting 3, but the V used had damage to both top serifs (Fig. 12.10). Also, the numeral 1 had lost the bottom left serif.

Overprints with Serifs

1st Setting

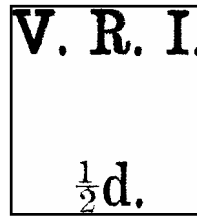


Fig. 12.1

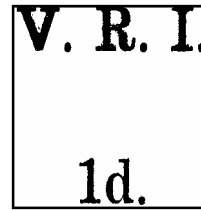


Fig. 12.2

2nd Setting

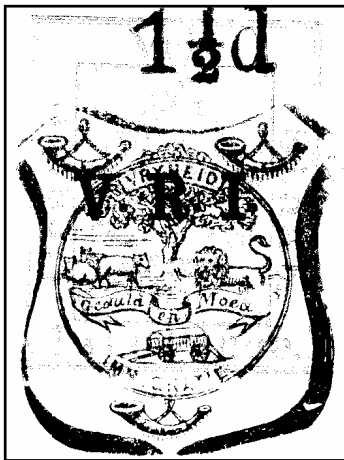


Fig. 12.3

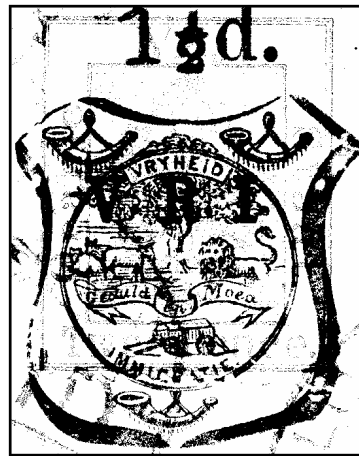


Fig. 12.4

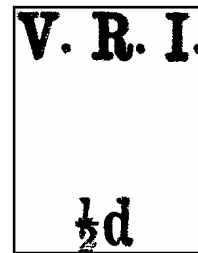


Fig. 12.5

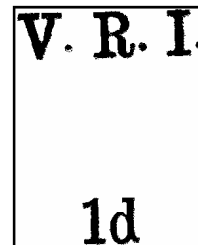


Fig.
12.6

3rd Setting

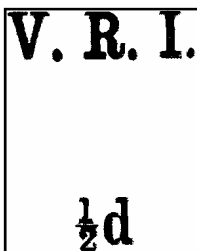


Fig. 12.7

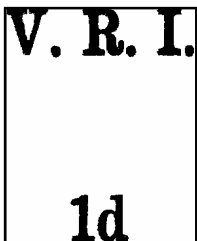


Fig. 12.8

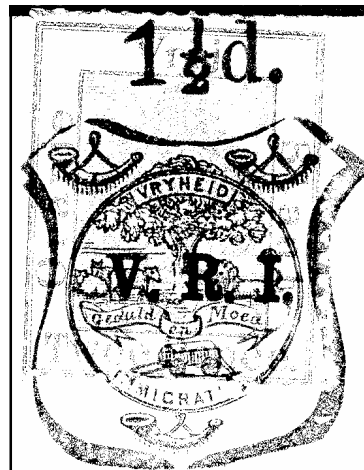


Fig. 12.9
Full Serifs V

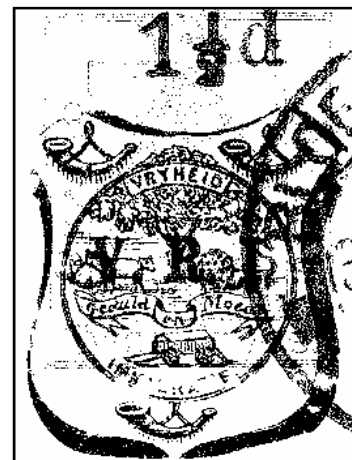
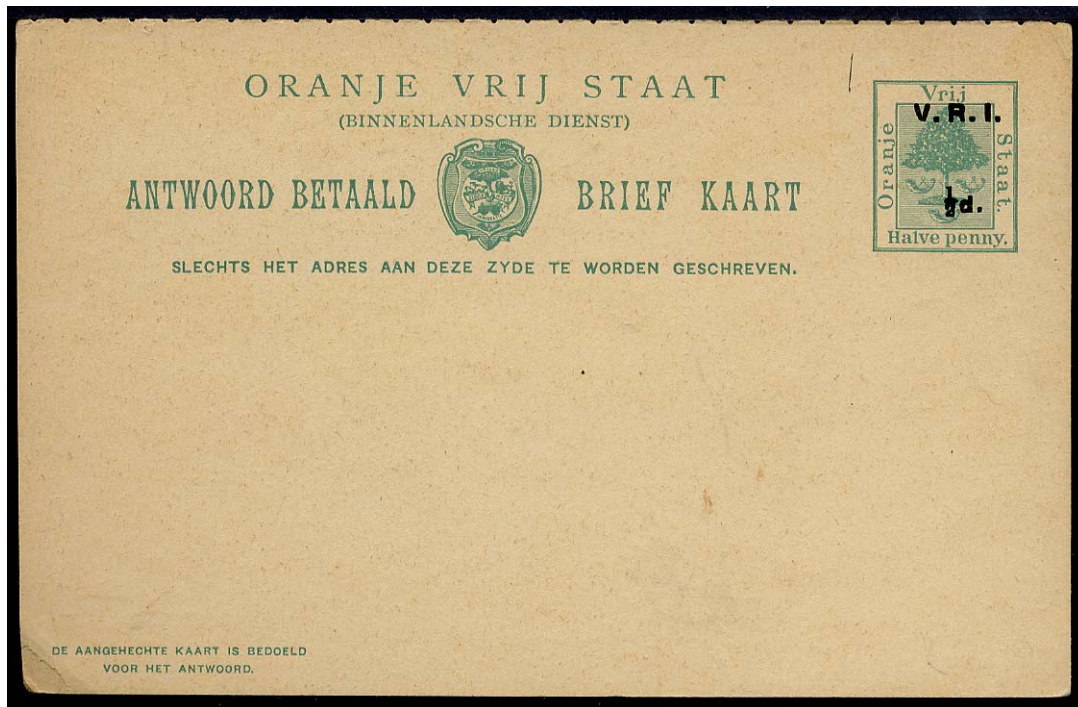


Fig. 12.10
Hurt Serifs V

B. The V.R.I. without Serifs



The cards printed without serifs have been much less well understood. However, a recent study by the authors of a large mass of these cards has clarified the matter considerably. At first sight, there are an unending series of permutations of spacing, width, letter flaws, etc. But there is order to it.

The printer began by composing the V.R.I. He then added the value, took a batch of cards, and ran off a printing of that value. He continued in this manner. Each time he changed the value there was a chance of changing the vertical separation from the V.R.I. On the reply-paid cards, he apparently printed the front of the batch first and the reply section last. This continued, occasionally changing a damaged stop, until the V.R.I. was no longer usable. The process was then repeated with a new set of letters.

This all seems to have been done in one long effort. The earliest known usages are in July and August 1900.

The cards may be quickly divided into those with a 'wide' V.R.I. and those with a 'narrow' V.R.I. Measured from the center of the V to the center of the I, the 'wide' measures approximately 8.7 mm and the 'narrow' 7.5 mm. The 'wide' was composed with thin spacers

between the letters, and the ‘narrow’ without these spacers. Although these values vary somewhat, there is no overlap and clearly define two separate groups.

Another aid to grouping is the presence of a large stop after the I through a long series.

The space between the V.R.I. and the value, measured from the bottom of the letters, especially the I, to the top of the d is also of use after the main sorting into ‘wide’ and ‘narrow’.

A most valuable aid to sorting is the existence of a small number of ‘Transition’ reply-paid cards, where the overprints on the front and reply sections are different.

There are also a number of varieties that aid in the sorting. Each is identified and illustrated in Table 12.2 of the various Series and Printings of these sans serif cards. This is a rather complicated area, and no simpler way to present it has been found.

Since this was apparently one long effort, it is not possible to divide the cards neatly into Settings, so the Table is based on 5 ‘Series’ where the sequence of printings within each Series is now reasonably well established. The sequence of the various Series themselves is not known, except that either Series A or Series D came first as these are the only two with all sharp letters and square stops. Hopefully more transition reply cards will be found to establish the order.

Abbreviations used:

- Column 1 Space = Distance from bottom of V.R.I. to top of d.
- Column 2 W = Width of V.R.I.=distance from center of V to center of I.
- Column 3 Letters = Condition of the letters, sharp, slightly worn, etc.
- Column 4 Stops = Condition of the stops, how badly worn.
- Columns 5-10 Condition of individual letters
- Eku = Earliest known usage.
- sl = slight
- vs = very slight.
- med = medium wear
- sq = square

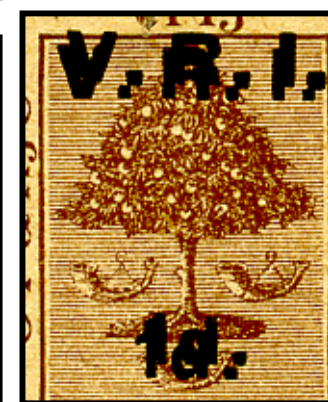
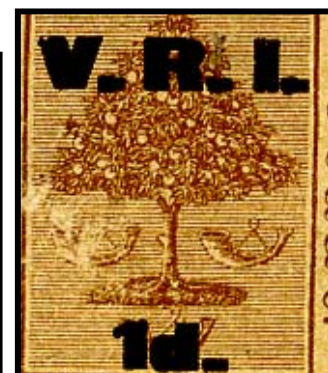
Major Varieties



The misplaced OP was done first, with wide setting and 9.8 mm spaced, which is Series A. The correctly placed OP is the narrow setting and 11.5 mm spaced (Series B) on both halves of the card. A strange occurrence.



This is a normal misplaced OP #13 of Series C1, note the cap on the stop after R.



An unusual pair of double imprints on both halves of a 1d reply paid card.

Close examination shows that the two overprints on each side are different, with rather different stops. So it is not a case of two successive press closings. Rather, it seems that the card was completely printed top and back. Then somehow it got mixed into another batch which was then printed top and back.

This indicates that the printing was probably done a single case at a time, front and back. Then another case would be opened and dealt with.

This procedure makes perfect sense from a control point of view.

Table 12.2, Sans Serif V.R.I. Cards

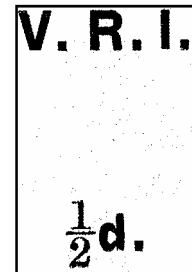
Series A, New Setting- Wide, 9.2-9.8 mm

#1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d Single, Wide, Sharp, 9.2-9.8 mm

Probably the 1st Setting.

EKU 12 Sep 00

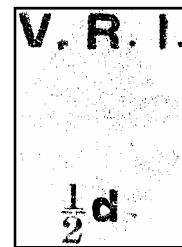
Spce	W	Letters	Stops	V	R	I	d	1	2
9.2-9.7	W	Sharp	sq						



#2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d Reply, Wide, 9.3-9.8 mm

EKU 24 Aug 00

Spce	W	Letters	Stops	V	R	I	d	1	2
9.3-9.8	W	sl-v worn	sl-v worn				dash to ghost		

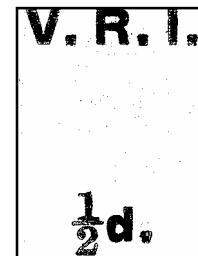


Series B1, 10-10.5 Space

#3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d Single, Wide, 10.5 mm

EKU 6 Aug 00

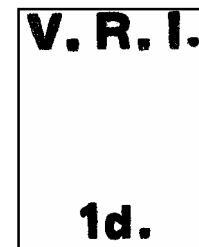
Spce	W	Letters	Stops	V	R	I	d	1	2
10.5	W	sharp	sq, sme sl brkn				brkn		



#4 1d Single, Wide, 10-10.3 mm

EKU30 Aug 00

Spce	W	Letters	Stops	V	R	I	d	1	2
10	W	sl-med worn	sl-med worn			brkn stop taper			



Series B2, New stops

#5

Transition

EKU

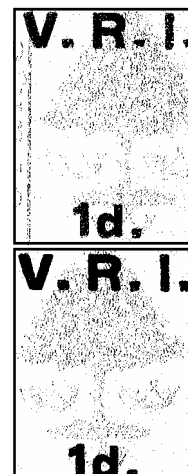
1d Reply, Wide, 10-10.1 mm

New stops on Reply

Spce	W	Letters	Stops	V	R	I	d	1	2
10.1	W	med	v worn			weak		thick	
10	W	sl-med	sq, new			weak		thick	

f
r
o
n
t

r
e
p
l
y



Series B3, Thin 1

#6

Transition

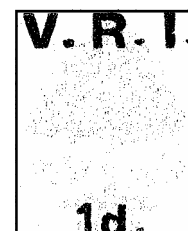
EKU

1d Reply, Wide 10.3 mm

Thick 1 to thin 1

Spce	W	Letters	Stops	V	R	I	d	1	2
10.3	W	worn	v worn	brkn	brkn	brkn, taper		thick	
10.3	W	worn	v worn	brkn	brkn	brkn, taper		thin, short	

r
e
p
l
y



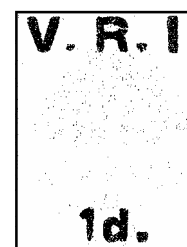
#7

1d Reply, Wide, 10-10.5 mm

A large printing

EKU 30 Sep 00

Spce	W	Letters	Stops	V	R	I	d	1	2
10-10.5	W	worn	v worn		some crack loop	brkn to ghost stop		thin, short	

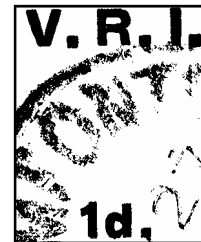


Series C1, New sharp setting

#8 1d Single, Wide, Large Stop I
10.2-10.3 mm

EKU 27 July 00
19

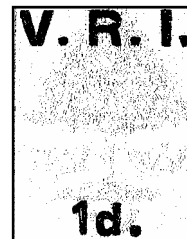
Spce	W	Letters	Stops	V	R	I	d	1	2
10.2- 10.3	W	Sharp- sl worn	sq to all broken			Lg stop sm taper			



#9 1d Reply, Wide, Large Stop I
10.2-10.3 mm

EKU 1Dec 00

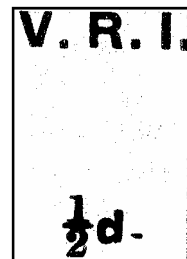
Spce	W	Letters	Stops	V	R	I	d	1	2
10.2- 10.3	W	Sl-med worn	Sl-med worn		some crack loop	Lg stop, sm taper		sl weak	



#10 ½d Reply, Wide, Large Stop I
10.3-10.6 mm

EKU

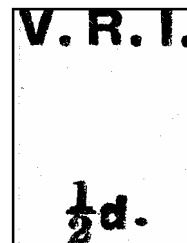
Spce	W	Letters	Stops	V	R	I	d	1	2
10.3- 10.6	W	Sharp- vs worn	sq			Lg stop	dash	some, sl hurt foot	



#11 ½d Single, Wide, Large Stop I
9.4-9.7 mm
New Setting

EKU 30 Aug 00

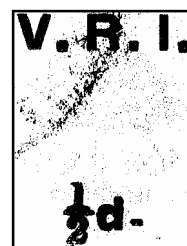
Spce	W	Letters	Stops	V	R	I	d	1	2
9.4- 9.7	W	med	med			lg stop worn	dash		



#12 ½d Reply, Wide, Large Stop I
9.5-9.7 mm

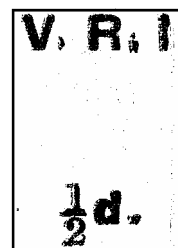
EKU Sep 00

Spce	W	Letters	Stops	V	R	I	d	1	2
9.5- 9.7	W	sharp- sl worn	sq- sl worn			lg stop	dash		



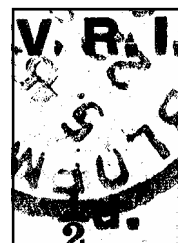
#13 1/2d Reply, Wide, Large Stop I
9.5-9.7 mm
EKU

Spce	W	Letters	Stops	V	R	I	d	1	2
9.5-9.7	W	sl worn	v worn		cap on stop	lg stop	fat dash		



#14 1/2d Single, Wide, Large Stop I
9.0-9.5 mm
EKU 1902
Last of the 'Large Stop I' Group.

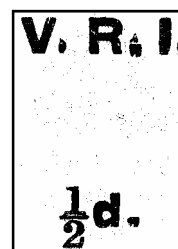
Spce	W	Letters	Stops	V	R	I	d	1	2
9.0-9.5	W	sl worn	sl worn	brkn stop	cap on stop	worn lg stop	fat dash		



Series C2, continued with no large stop I

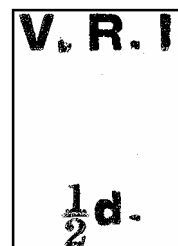
#15 1/2d Reply, Wide Cap on stop R
9.0-9.2 mm
EKU

Spce	W	Letters	Stops	V	R	I	d	1	2
9.0-9.2	W	sl worn	med	brkn stop Lg?	cap on stop	I hurt BR	dash		



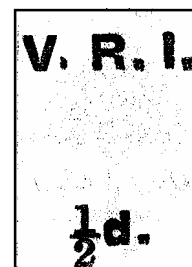
#16 1/2d Single, Wide
9.0-9.5 mm
EKU 17 Aug 00

Spce	W	Letters	Stops	V	R	I	d	1	2
9.0-9.5	W	med-v worn	med to brkn	brkn to ghost	worn to brkn	worn-brkn taper	worn dash		



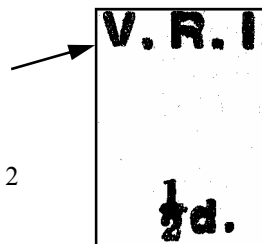
#17 1/2d Single, Wide,
Horizontal Crack Middle R
9.0-9.5 mm, new Stops R & I
EKU 31 May 01

Spce	W	Letters	Stops	V	R	I	d	1	2
9.0-9.5	W	v. worn	v. worn	brkn	hor split lg stop	lg stop taper	dash		



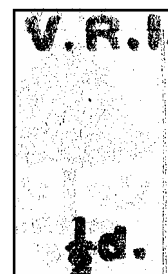
9.7-9.8 mm
6 known, 3 on Transition cards

Spce	W	Letters	Stops	V	R	I	d	l	2
9.7-9.8	W	med to v worn	med to v worn	crack in crotch			short		



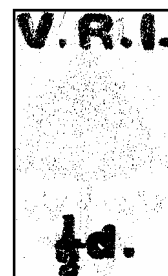
Space 9.7 mm Front, 11.5 mm Reply

Spec	W	Letters	Stops	V	R	I	d	l	2
9.7-9.8	W	med to v worn	med to v worn	crack in crotch			short		
11.5	N	v worn, pale	v worn	?		rnd t&b	short	hurt serif	



11.5 mm

Spce	W	Letters	Stops	V	R	I	d	l	2
11.5	N	v worn, pale	v worn	v worn- brkn	brkn	brkn	short	no serif	



11.3-11.5 mm

Spce	W	Letters	Stops	V	R	I	d	l	2
11.3	N	sl to	sl worn -	no stop	lg stop	ok-brkn	some fat		
-		med worn	brkn	ghost	some brkn	taper	dash		
11.5				brkn	some rnd t&b		some taper		



#22

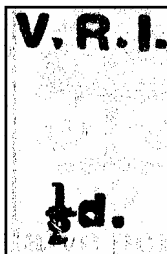
½d Reply, Narrow, Reset, Hurt 2, 9.2-9.5 mm

EKU 20 Dec 02

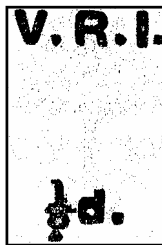
New stops, Hurt 2

A large printing, deteriorating over time

Space	W	Letters	Stops	V	R	I	d	1	2
9.2-9.5	N	sl worn	med worn	worn-brkn	worn rnd t&b				foot hurt white line ft to ball
9.4	N	med- v worn	worn	brkn	brkn rnd t&b	worn			foot brkn off



Early #22



Late #22

Series E, Narrow, 13.5mm

#23a, b

½d Single, Narrow, 13.5 mm Space

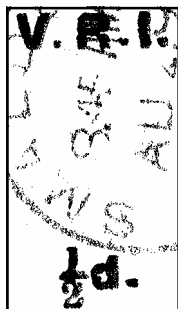
EKU 29 Aug 02

1½d Single, Narrow, no stop

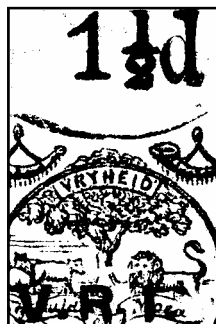
Both Rare, Belong somewhere in this sub-group

card	Spce	W	Letters	Stops	V	R	I	d	1	2
½d S	13.5	N	med worn	v worn		rnd t&b dash	bent I	dash short?		
1 ½d S	NA	N	med worn	worn	brkn	sl rnd t&b dash	hurt BR			

23a



23b



Chapter 13, ORC Overprint on CGH Post Cards

By the middle of 1900 it was apparent that the supply of O.V.S. post cards overprinted V.R.I. would be inadequate due to the great demand engendered by the huge masses of British troops and civilians now in the country. Chilton¹ has found the correspondence² relating to these cards. The sequence of events as given there is as follows:

Batch 1.

1. June 23, 1900. The Bloemfontein Military Governor telegraphed to the Imperial Secretary in Cape Town stating "Also required speedily supply of single postcards stamped with penny stamp."
2. November 30, 1900. The acting Imperial Secretary asked the GPO at Cape Town to supply to Bloemfontein 10,000 single 1d cards and 10,000 reply-paid 1d cards, later amended to 800 dozen of each or 9,600, as they were packed in dozens.
3. December 8, 1900. Tenders were sought for printing by this date.
4. Awarded to Richards & Sons for £4/17/6d, later amended on December 4 to £5/10/0d due to the need for different formes for the two types of cards.
5. December 28, 1900. The Acting PMG told the Assistant Treasurer that the base cards supplied (seemingly the 1d brown) were unsatisfactory to overprint and requesting replacements.
6. December 31, 1900. The Treasury wrote the PMG saying that these cards had been exchanged for "international post cards overprinted 'One Penny'". A note on this letter by Mr. Kay (PMG): "The single cards issued in this matter were the old 1½d cards surcharged 1d."
7. Of the single cards, 57 were spoiled and 5 were lost. Of the reply-paid cards, reportedly 136 were spoiled and 21 lost. A make-up print of '62 single and 289 reply cards' was made which roughly, but not exactly, corresponds to the spoiled and lost cards.
8. January 12 to February 20, 1901. The cards were shipped to Bloemfontein.

Batch 2

9. March 28, 1901. Deputy Administrator in Bloemfontein telegraphed the PMG in Cape Town, "Will you please send to Treasury here 10,000 1d postcards and 10,000 1d reply postcards as before for use in this colony as soon as possible. Present supply exhausted."
10. Richards & Sons printed these in the amount of 9,600 each, plus 22 of each type for spoilage and loss.
11. May 28, 1901. Total amount was shipped to Bloemfontein.

Batch 3.

12. November 6, 1901. Bloemfontein requests 10,000 single 1d cards in the same style. Four proofs of the first setting used in this batch have been recorded. Three are in the archive and Chilton shows photocopies of these. From these, cleaned up scans are derived which are

¹ Chilton, Bull 115, p1393ff, Dec 1983.

² Cape Archives, File No. 6544800

reproduced here as Figs. 13.1-3. In the Argyl Etkin sale of December 1999, a part proof was offered for sale. Except for being torn off at the left, it is absolutely identical with the proof shown as Fig. 13.2.

The first two proofs are identical. The second has the 1d + 3 bars and the O.R.C. crossed out, but with the O.R.C. reinstated and bears the stamp of Richards and the date as 20/11/01. The third and final proof is like the second proof with the 1d + 3 bars left off, and has the PMG initials AK and some writing. The writing says: "The line obliterating 'Cap de Bonne Esperance' should be raised a little more, otherwise the words "Orange River Colony" will print over "Union Postal Universelle". This was done, reducing the distance from the bottom of the Orange to the top of the upper bottom bar from 9.6 mm to 9 mm and making other changes, creating Setting C.

13. December 23, 1901. 9,600 cards sent to Bloemfontein.

14. December 15, 1901. PMG Cape Town to Bloemfontein:

"Sir, adverting to your letter No 896 of the 6th (November) requesting that you be supplied with 10,000 Cape Colony 1d post cards overprinted for use in the Orange River Colony, I have the honor to inform you that 9,600 cards, overprinted as desired, were sent forward to you on the 23rd ultimo as advised in my telegram of the 27th idem.

"As explained on a former occasion, to supply the exact number of cards applied for would necessitate the inconvenience of breaking a parcel. The course adopted on previous similar cases has, therefore, been followed in the present instance. Hence the supply of 9,600 instead of 10,000 cards.

"It will be observed that all the cards now supplied are not exactly the same as those overprinted on the two former occasions, inasmuch as the words "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE" are in some cases in black instead of gray, and in some cases the words 'ORANGE RIVER COLONY' and 'POST CARD' appear under the deleted portions instead of above. These changes were found necessary owing to the stock of cards printed wholly in gray becoming exhausted and the space between the printing on the other cards not being sufficient to admit of the overprinted matter appertaining in the same position as on the cards first used.

"The total cost of the cards, including overprinting is £6.6.9d and this amount is being claimed in the General Account between this Department and the Postmaster-General Bloemfontein, for the month of December."

Batch 4

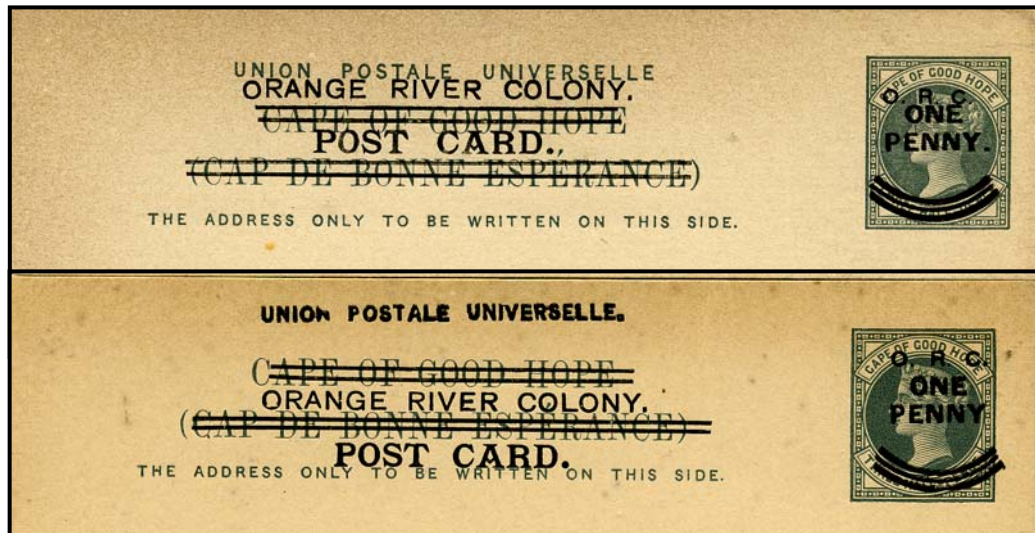
15. February 13, 1902. Bloemfontein wrote and asked for 10,000 1d postcards. Richards & Sons received the job of printing 9,600 cards.

16. April 17th, 1902. Cards shipped to Bloemfontein.

The overprint types and card types in each shipment are summarized later. This is based on the above information and dates on used cards.

This shows that the CGH authorities were not always accurate, as some of the cards with "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSALE" in black had been included in the first shipment. It is possible that some overprint Type A may have occurred in the early prints of the 2nd Shipment, and perhaps some Type D in the fourth shipment. A4 and D4 may not occur in the 1st or 3rd shipments.

Single Post Cards



There were two basic 1d CGH cards involved. First one was printed with the words UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE in the base printing in slate gray. This was printed in anticipation of joining the UPU, but this did not happen. So another batch was printed and issued, without the UPU wording. These are here called the ‘Gray’ and ‘Black’ versions, respectively, see above.

When the CGH finally did join the UPU, the Gray cards were issued, and the Black cards were overprinted UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE at the top and reissued. Since the rate had dropped to 1d, both the Gray and Black cards were then overprinted with the words “ONE PENNY” and with three bars obliterating the previous value. In both cases, some of the cards had a stop after the word “Penny” and some did not. Since the later proofs of the O.R.C. overprints included the One Penny overprint, WITH the stop, it is clear that there were at least two cliches made and one of these had a faulty stop.

Thus there were 4 different cards to be overprinted for the O.R.C. , here noted as types I, Grey no stop; II, Gray with stop; III, Black no stop and IV Black with stop..

To provide cards to Bloemfontein, these four varieties of cards were then overprinted with ORANGE RIVER COLONY./POST CARD. with two pairs of bars and O.R.C. on the indicia. There were 5 distinct Settings of this overprint, Types A-E. It is possible that some overprint Type A may have occurred in the early prints of the 2nd shipment, and perhaps some Type D in the 4th shipment. AIV and DIV may not occur in the 1st or 3rd shipments.

In various combinations of the above, 13 separate and distinct sorts of cards were produced. The Settings were used in the order shown, but the card types were obviously drawn randomly from the Treasury storage

The 5 Settings of the overprint are quite easy to determine, and the needed information is in Table 10.3. The first and most obvious distinction is whether the ‘ORANGE RIVER

COLONY' is above the bars in the overprint (Settings A-C) or between the bars (Settings D and E).

Certain varieties are the easiest way to distinguish Settings A-C.

The O.R.C. of Setting D is noticeably smaller to the naked eye, even without measurement, and is the only identifying difference between Settings D and E. Boldface is used in the table to denote which characteristics are the primary ways to identify the Setting.

Table 13.1 Settings A-E, Characteristics

	Setting A	Setting B	Setting C	Setting D	Setting E
'Orange River Colony' vs. bars	Above			Between	
Bar No.1 vs BarNo.2 left end	Bar 1 Left	Bar 1 right	Bars even	Even	Even
Length of name, no stop	50.8	52	50	50	50
Size of 'O.R.C.' height x width	2 x 11.5	2 x 12.5	2 x 12.5	1.5 x 13	2 x 12.5
Bottom ORANGE to top of Bar No.3	8.5	9.6	9.0		
Dropped small 'O' Orange	Yes				
Weak stem 2 nd 'R' River	Yes				
Short 'A' Orange			Yes	Yes	Yes
Nick middle Rt leg 'N' Orange			Yes	Yes	Yes
Nick on top of crossbar 'T' Post			Yes	Yes	Yes
No top serif 'R' of Card			Yes		
Worn inside bottom 'O' Orange				Yes	Yes

Table 13.2, 1d Single Card Shipments, Overprint and Card Types

Lot	Shipment Date	Overprint/Card	Comment
1	Jan/Feb 1901	A/I, II, III, IV	PMG claims only Gray cards Type I and II.
2	May 28, 1901	(A?), B/ I, II	PMG claims only Gray cards Type I and II.
3	December 23, 1901	C/ I,II,III, IV; D/III, IV	
4	April 17, 1902.	(D?), E/III, IV	
Explanation of terms in Table 13.1 and 13.3			

Table 13.3 Card ID No. and ECU				
Base Card	Grey UPU		Black UPU	
O/P Type	I	II	III	IV
Stop?	No Stop	Stop	No Stop	Stop
Type A	No. 1 9 Feb 1901	No. 2 (a) 7 May 1901 (b)	No. 3 26 Mar 1901 (b)	No. 4 14 Apr 1901 (b)
Type B	No. 5 17 July 1901 (b)			
Type C	No. 6 (b,c) 25 Mar 1902 (b)	No. 7 24 Mar 1902	No. 8 (b, d, e) 7 June 1902	No. 9 (b, c, e) 15 June 1902
Type D			No. 10 (f) 5 Mar 1902 (b)	No 11 (g) 27 Oct 1902
Type E			No. 12 29 July 1902 (b)	No. 13 28 May 1902
<p>a. Only seen with partial rectangular stop.</p> <p>b. ECU per B&M.</p> <p>c. Not seen by us.</p> <p>d. Not seen used by us.</p> <p>e. Card seen with only a trace of a stop. Could be Card No. 8 or 9.</p> <p>f. Many with damaged second <u>N</u> in <u>Union</u>. Some have damaged bottom arc.</p> <p>g. No. 11 only seen by us with a partial stop. A used card, 20 June 2003. Also dated 27 October 1902 with partial stop. Is this Card No. 10 or 11?</p>				

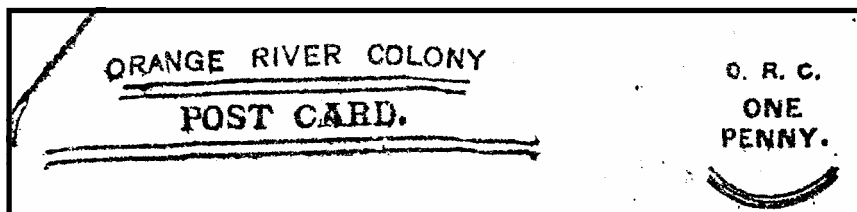


Fig. 13.1
1st 1d Postcard overprint proof

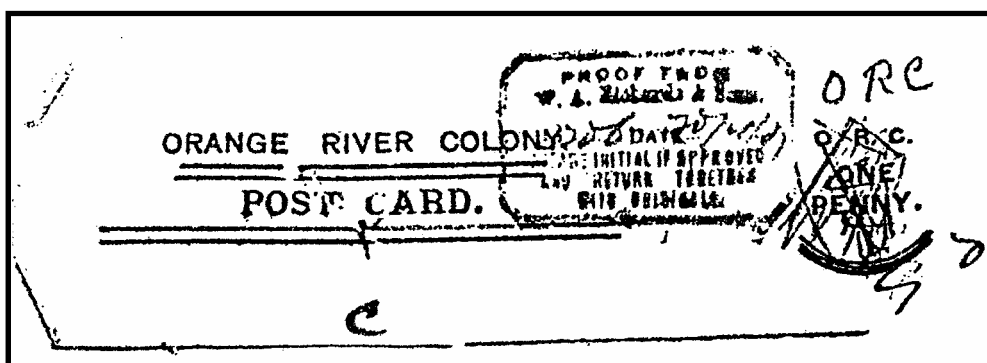


Fig. 13.2
1st proof modified 20/11/01

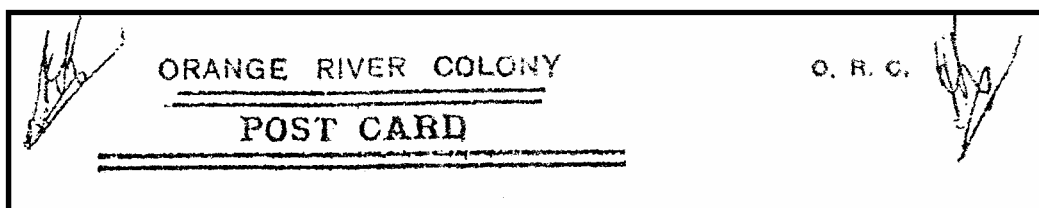


Fig. 13.3
Final proof, initialled AK by the PMG

Card Characteristics

ORANGE RIVER

Setting A, small dropped O, weak stem 2nd R in River,
also top bar left end to left.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

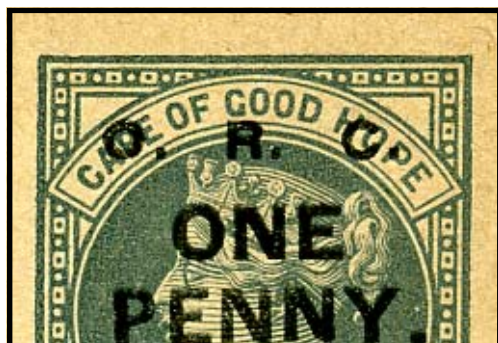
Setting B, normal O and R, top bar left end to right.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
POST CARD.

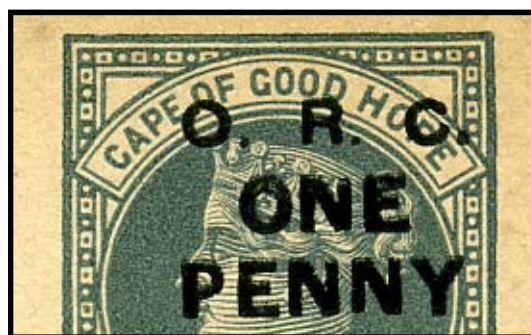
Setting C, Bar ends even, Short A in Orange, Nick rt leg of N in
Colony, Nick on crossbar of T, no top serif R of Card.

ORANGE

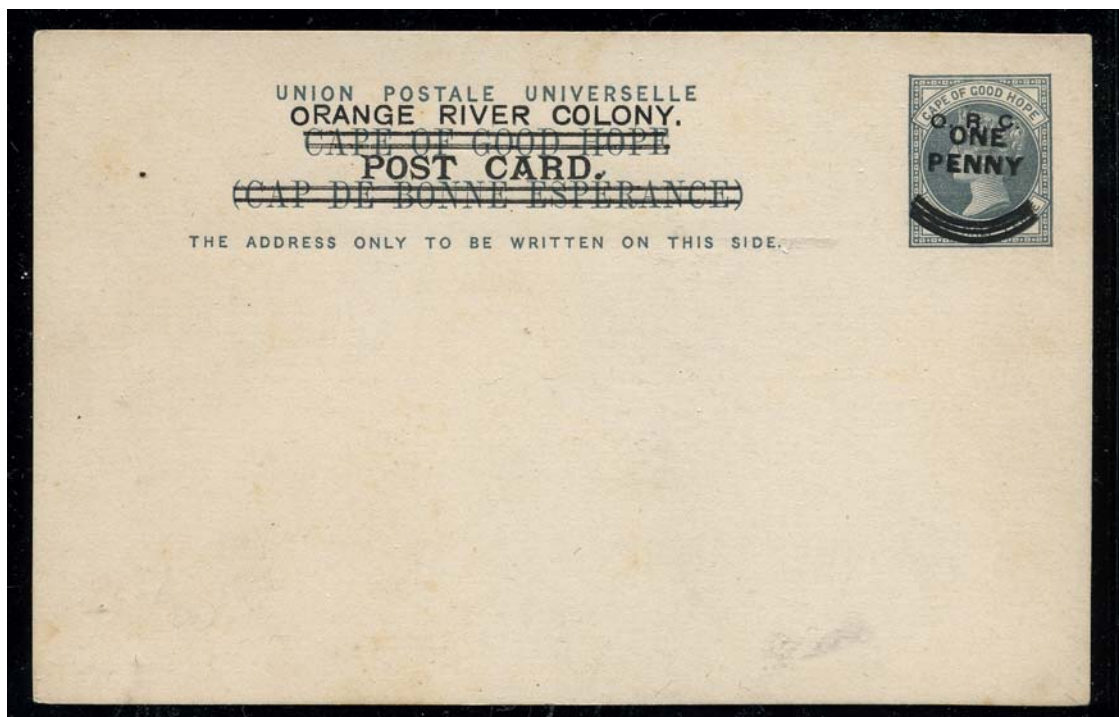
Setting D&E, Worn inside bottom O in Orange.



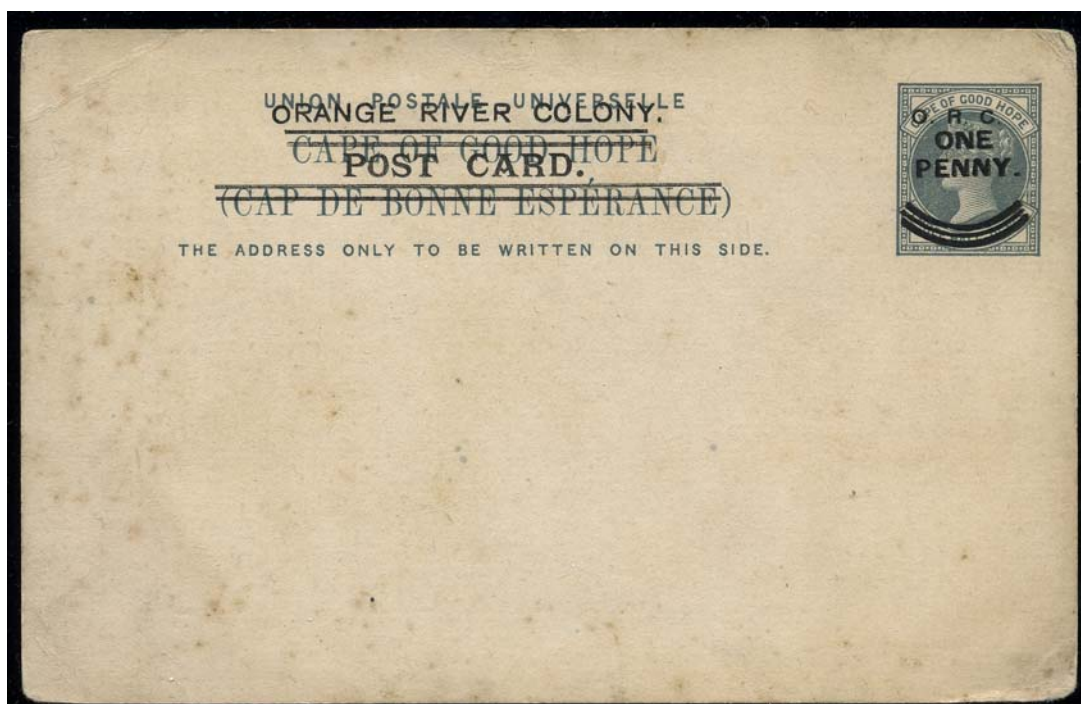
Setting D, O.R.C. small, 1.5x13 mm



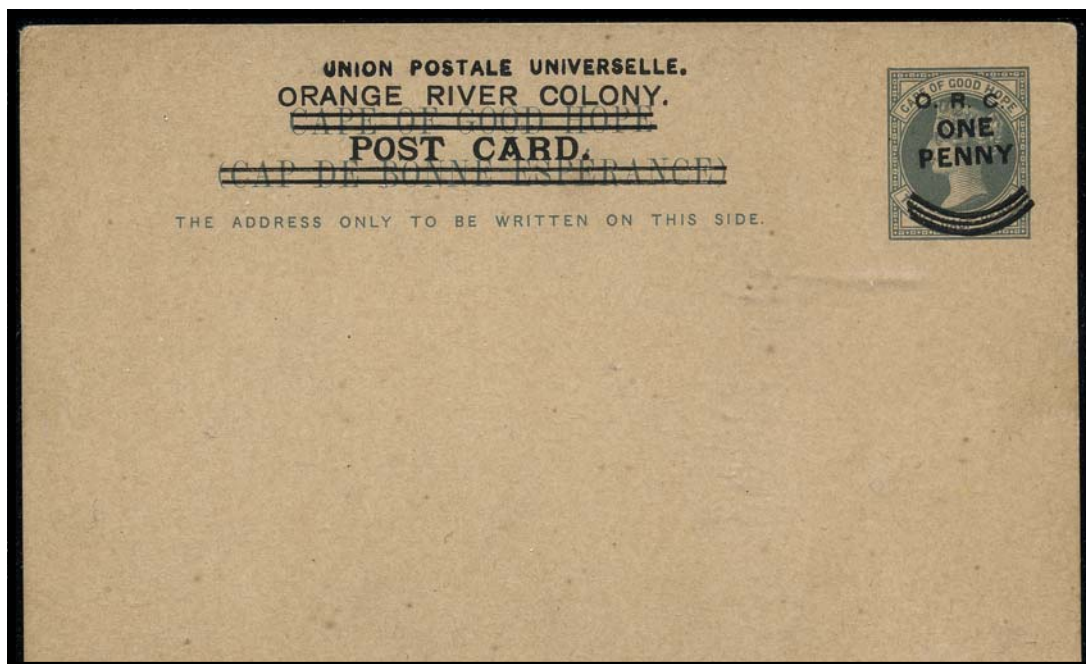
Setting E, O.R.C. large, 2.5x12 mm



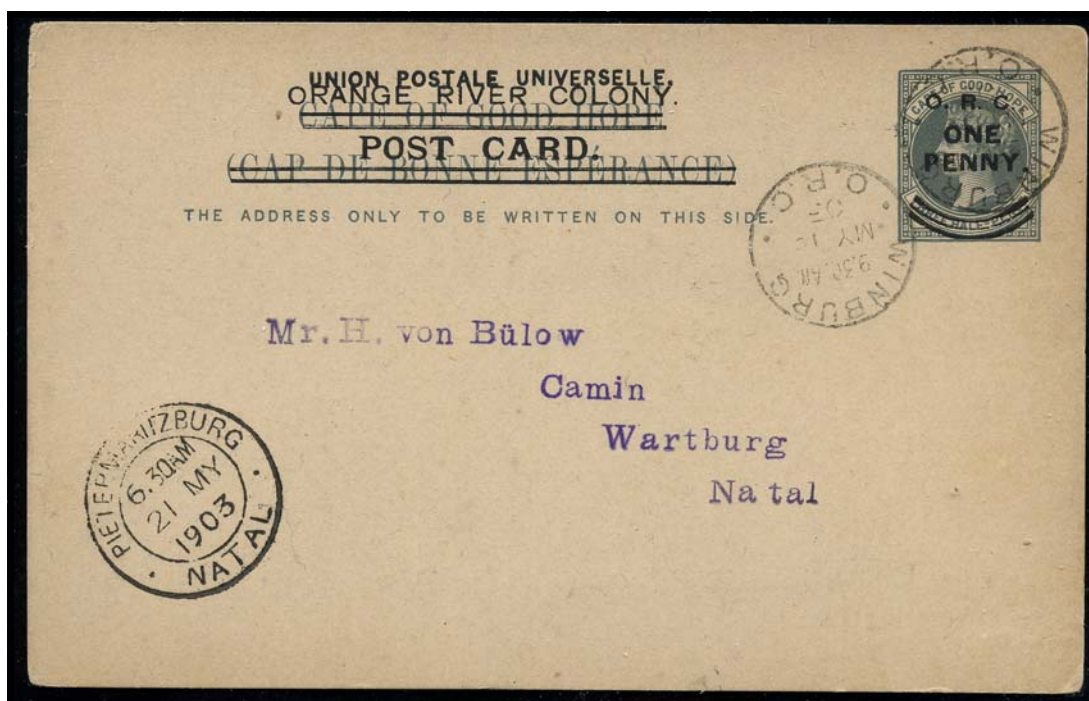
Card 1. Setting A-Ia



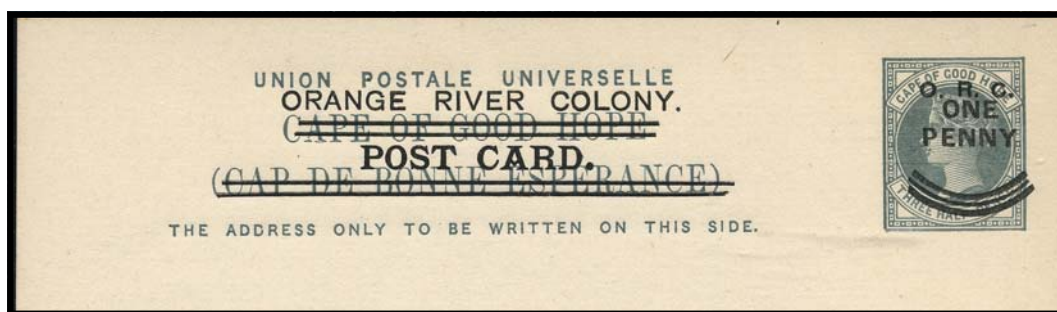
Card 2. Setting A-Ib



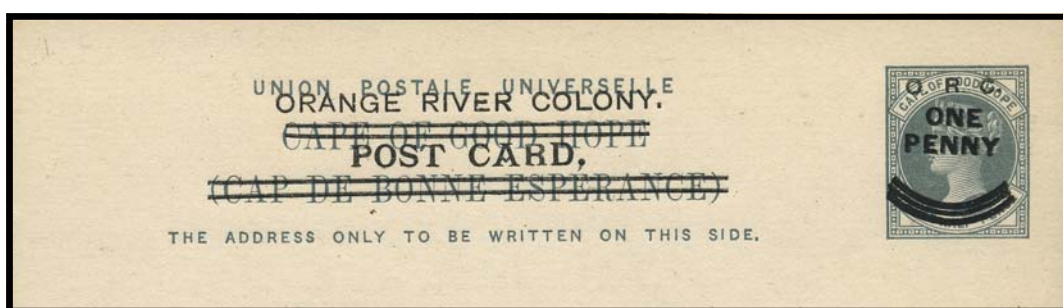
Card 3. Setting A-IIa.



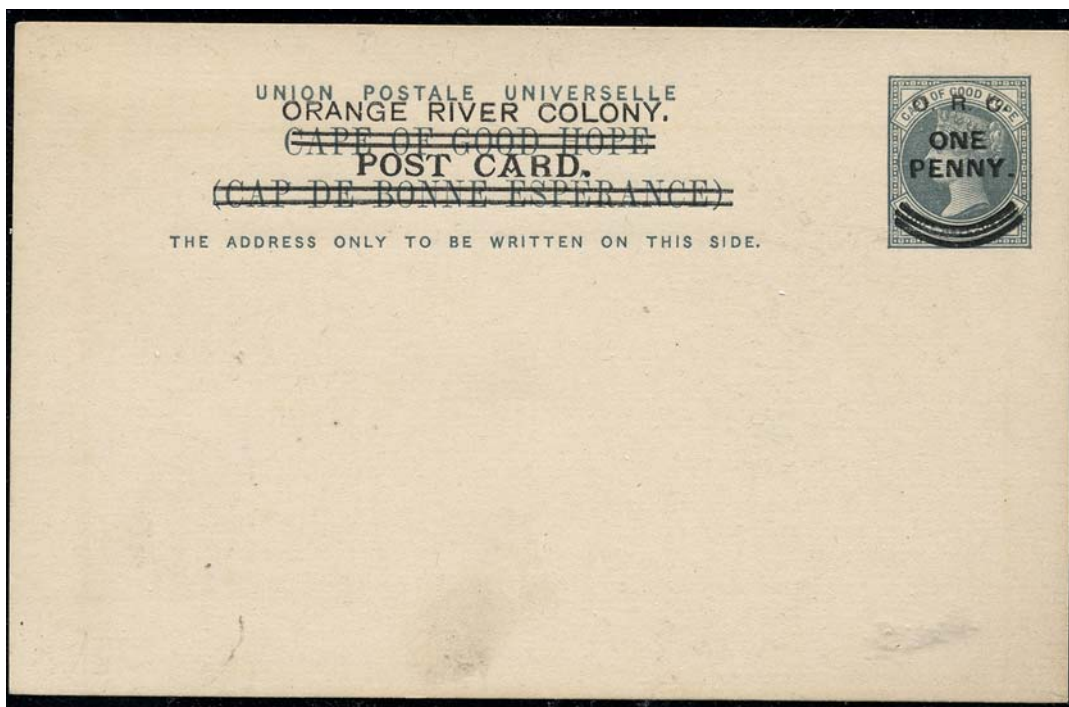
Card 4. Setting A-IIb



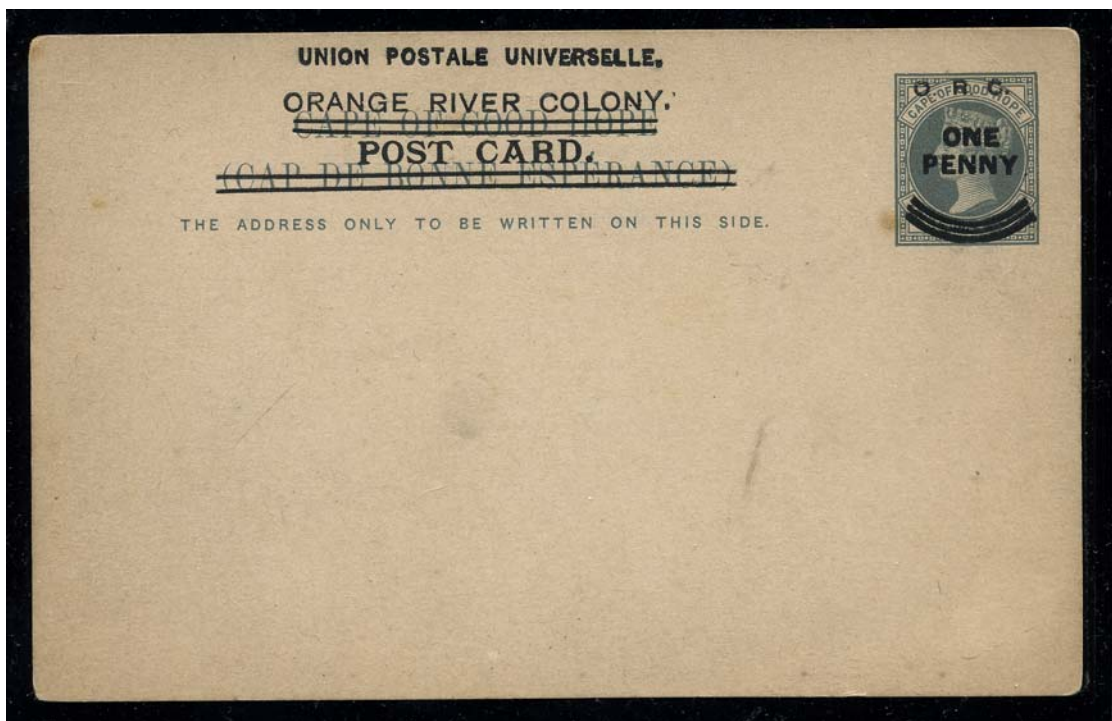
Card 5. Setting B Type Ia.



Card 6. Setting C Type Ia.



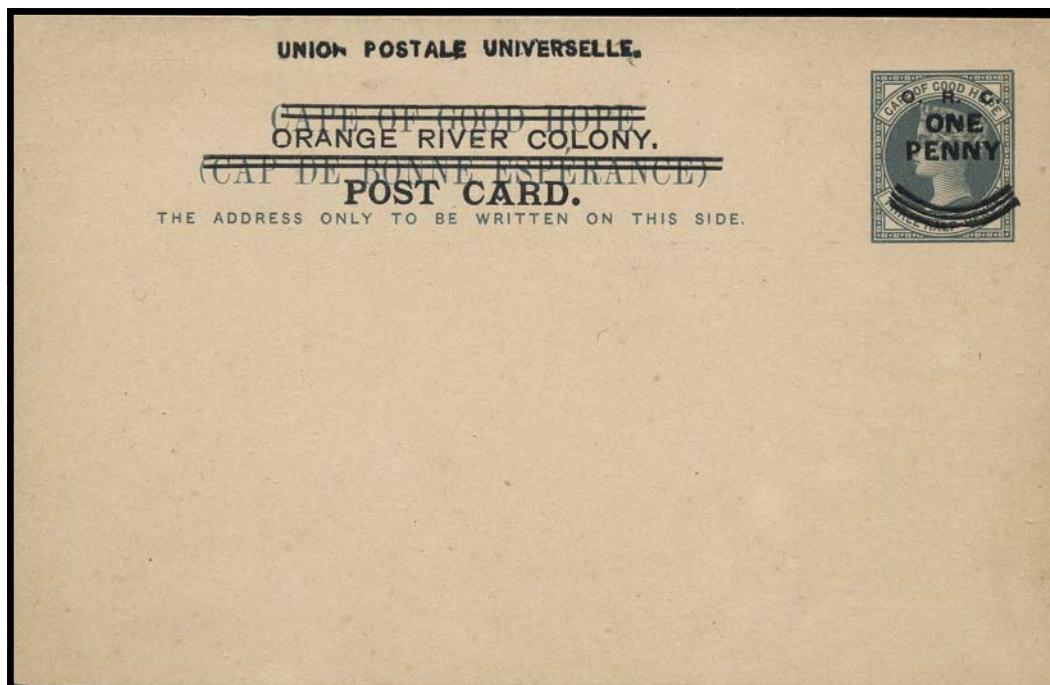
Card 7. Setting C Type Ib.



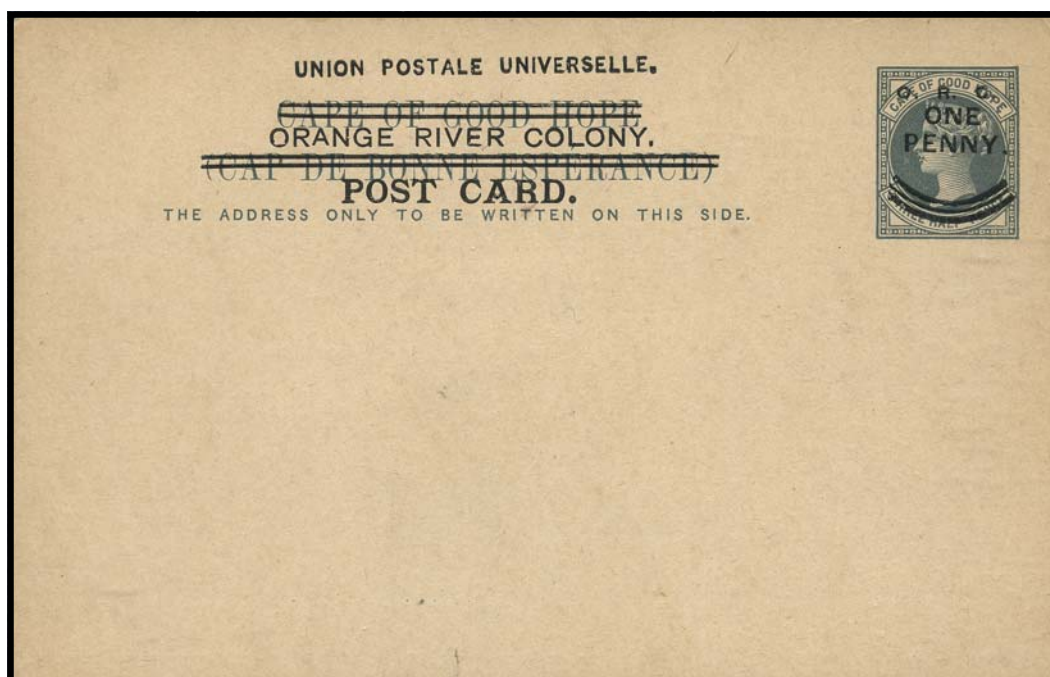
Card 8 Setting B Type Ia.

This card has been reported in the literature, but we have been unable to confirm its existence.

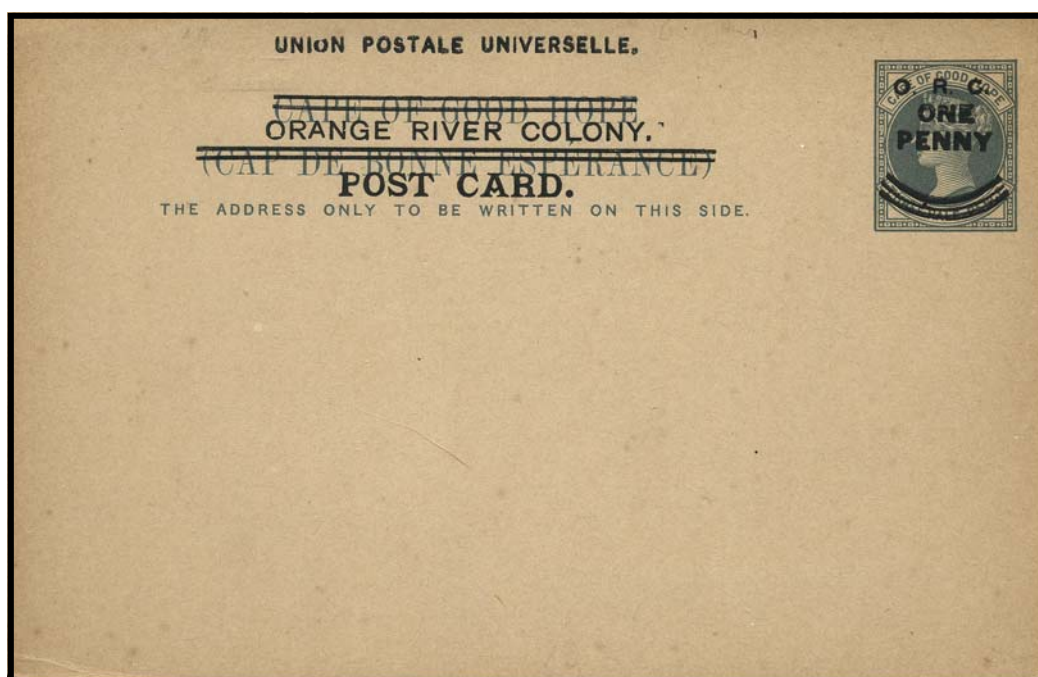
Card 9. Type C-IIb



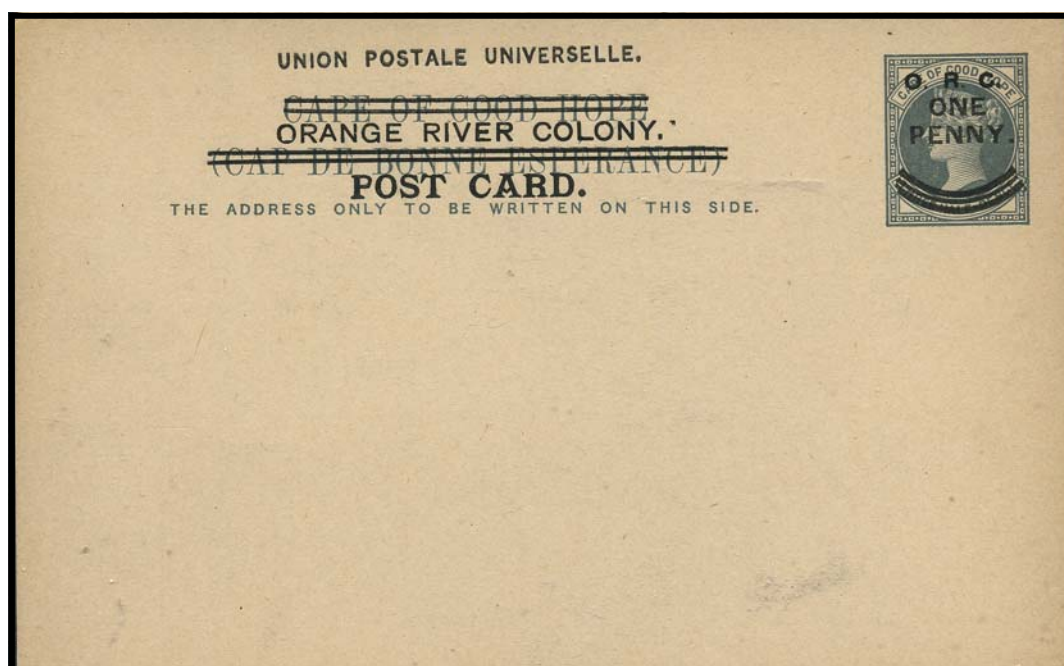
Card 10. Setting D-IIa



Card 11. Setting D-IIb



Card 12. Setting E-IIa.



Card 13. Setting E-IIb

1d Reply-Paid Cards

The 1d reply-paid cards are much simpler than the 1d cards. There is only one base card, the 1d brown on buff of 1892, Fig. 32.10.

There were only two deliveries of 9600 each. The first was sent between Jan 12 and Feb 20, 1901, and the second on May 28, 1901. It should be born in mind that 10,000 impressions is a lot of wear on a small typeset forme, so it would not be unusual to have to repair the forme.

There seem to be three settings or states, Types 1 to 3, shown in Figs. 13.11 to 13.13.¹ In addition a proof is known², but it has no date. These are all slightly different, a fact hard to resolve with only two printings. The proof is not signed or dated, so it was probably not a proof for government approval, but rather a printer's proof pulled after had had reset the forme.

Reply cards are known with the following combinations of Types:

Sending card Setting	Reply card Setting
1	2
2	2
3	2
3	3

The overprints consist of two bars canceling the words 'CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (CAP DE BONNE ESPÉRANCE') and adding the words ORANGE RIVER COLONY. These words were also printed over the Indicia, in three lines. This last is the same overprint that had been used on the postage stamps, but with wider spacing.

Setting 1

A previously unrecognized setting is shown in Fig. 13.11. It has perfect letters, but has a bar gap in the lower bar about 55 mm in from the left end. The left bar ends are about even. The bars are both 102.5 mm long, distinctly longer than in Setting 2, and appear to be a

¹ Bartshe Collection, 2001.

² Wigmore, M. Private communication, 2002.

bit longer than Setting 3. This only known used example shows a 1902 date, which is no help in determining order of the Settings.

A recently found reply-paid card shows this Setting 1 on the front part and Setting 2 on the reply portion. This almost certainly means that Setting 1 was the initial state of Setting 2.

Setting 2

Setting 2 is quite certainly the Setting used for at least most of the 1st shipment of these reply-paid cards during January/February 1901. The top bar is set slightly to the left of the bottom bar and are about 100.8 mm long while the bottom bar is about 100.5 mm. All of the copies seen have damage to the left bottom of the A in ORANGE and to the left arm of the Y in COLONY. See Fig. 13.12. It is quite possible that this damage occurred during the run and that the undamaged cards have not been identified by the bar placement or length.

The EKU is 12 August 1901 (Bloemfontein to Morley's Journal¹) on Setting 2.

Setting 3

In Setting 3 the top bar is set slightly to the right of the bottom bar and is about 101.5 mm long, while the bottom bar is about 101.8 mm. There are no significant flaws in the letters, but the GE of Orange is very closely spaced. Apparently the spacer between the letters is missing. The card shown in Fig. 13.13 shows this condition. Setting 3 seems to be that used for at least most of the 2nd shipment of reply-paid cards in May 1901.

An EKU for Setting B is reported to be 25 July 1902.

Overprint Proof

The proof is on a full sheet of paper, with no markings, which implies that it was not for government approval, but rather a printers proof after a reset. It seems most closely related to Setting 3, as it has perfect letters and also the closed up GE. The top bar is set slightly to the right of the bottom bar and is about 101 mm long, while the bottom bar is about 101.5 mm. The bottom bar shows a nick or break 9mm from the left. These measurements were taken from a scanned copy and could be off a bit. Superimposing the proof on a Setting 3 card shows no discrepancies. On that basis, this would be a proof of the 3rd Setting.

¹ Bartshe Collection, 2001.

Order of use

There had to be at least two resettings, one between Settings 1 and 2, and another between Settings 2 and 3. Without further information it is not possible to tell where the break between Shipment 1 and Shipment 2 occurred. Most likely scenario is that the work started with Setting 1, but events required a reset during the first Shipment. This would be Setting 2. Quite likely Setting 2 was not set with the faulty A and Y, but rather that this occurred during the run. Undamaged Setting 2 cards have not been reported, but they would have looked much like Setting 1.

For the second Shipment, the saved form Setting 2 was initially used, but events forced a reset to Setting 3 for most of the run.

However, if one assumes the proof to have been the first Setting, then the order must be reversed. Finding more early dates should settle the matter.



Fig. 13.11, Setting 1, Front of 1d Reply Set
Letters perfect, bars even and 102.5 mm, gap in middle of lower bar.



Fig. 13.12, Setting 2, 1d Reply Sets
Damaged A and Y, Top bar left, 101.5 mm

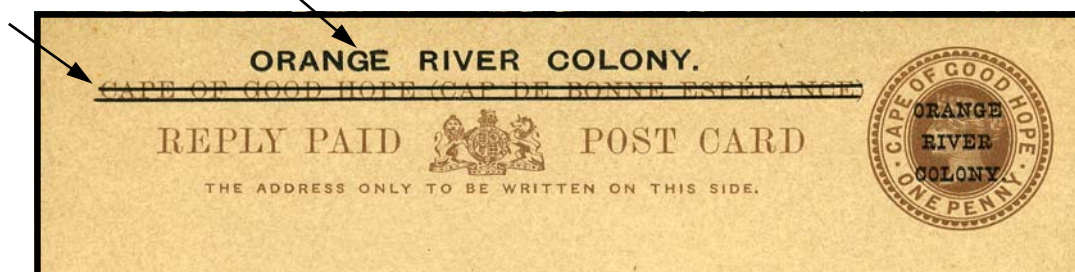


Fig. 13.13, Setting 3, 1d Reply Sets
Letters perfect, top bar to right, 101.5 mm, close GE

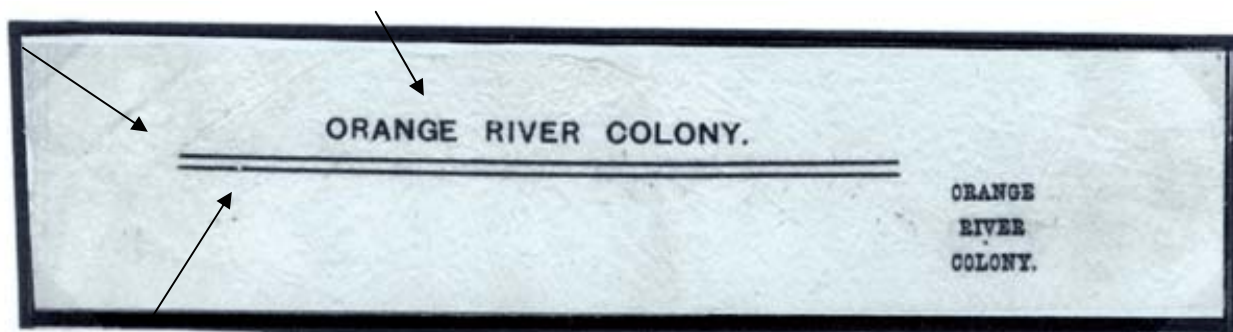
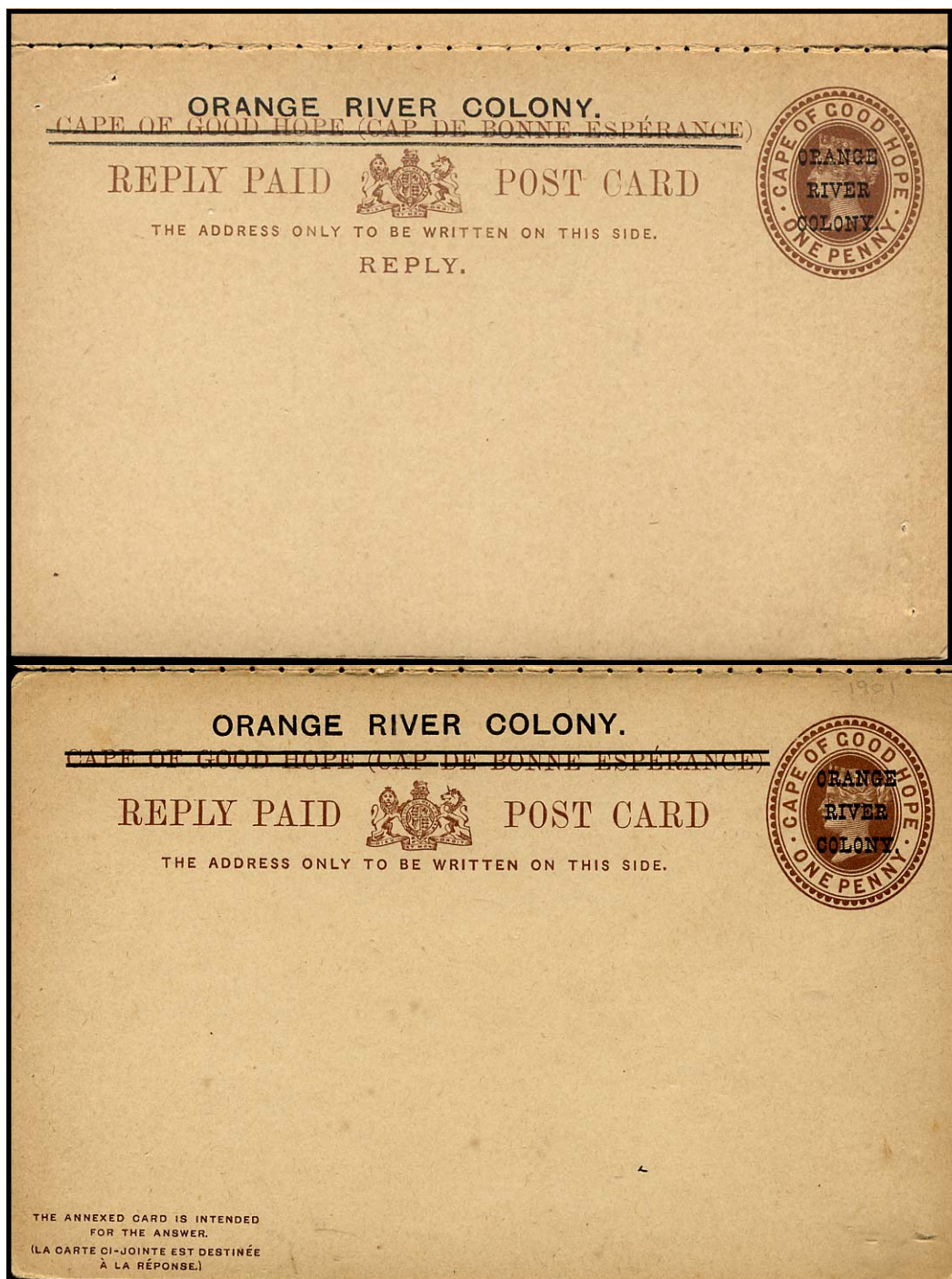


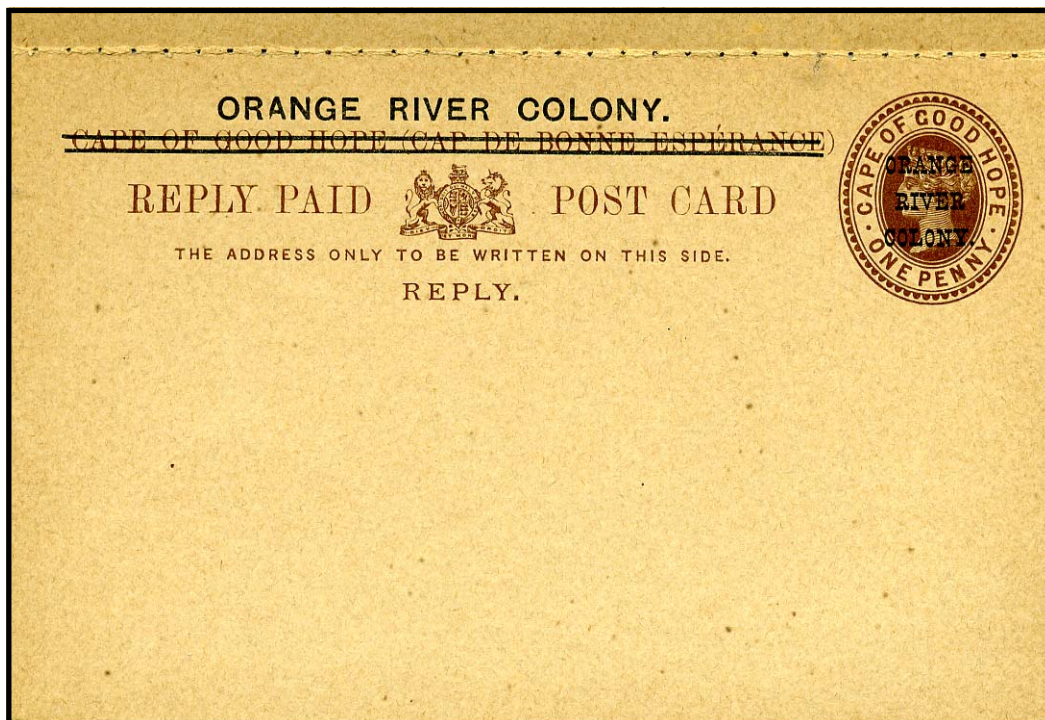
Fig 13.14, Proof of the Reply PC overprint. A section of the full page. Wigmore collection
Close GE, Left ends of bars level but gap near left end.

Reply Cards, Settings 1 + 2



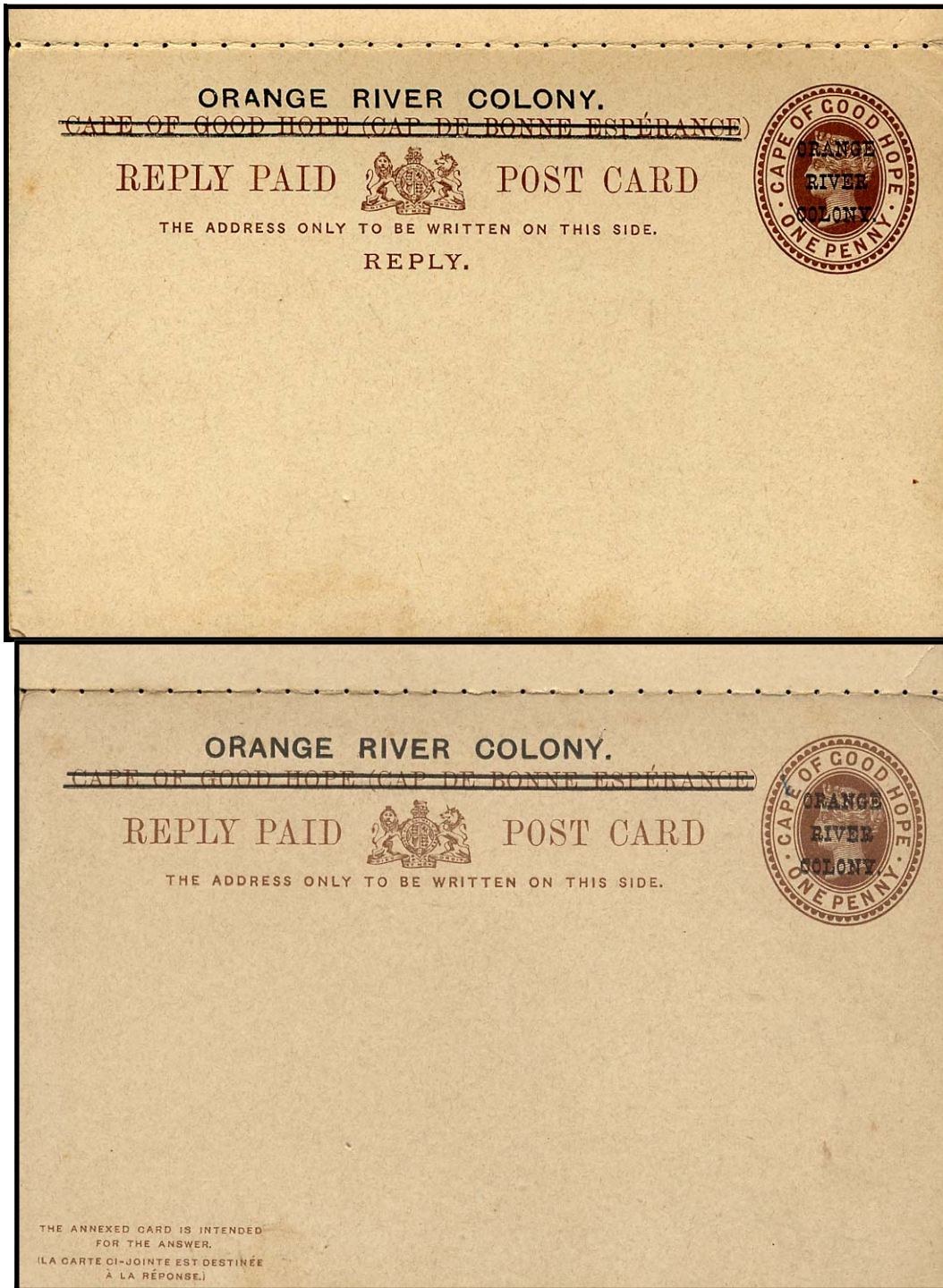
Primary card is Setting 1
Attached reply card is Setting 2

Reply Cards, Settings 2 + 2



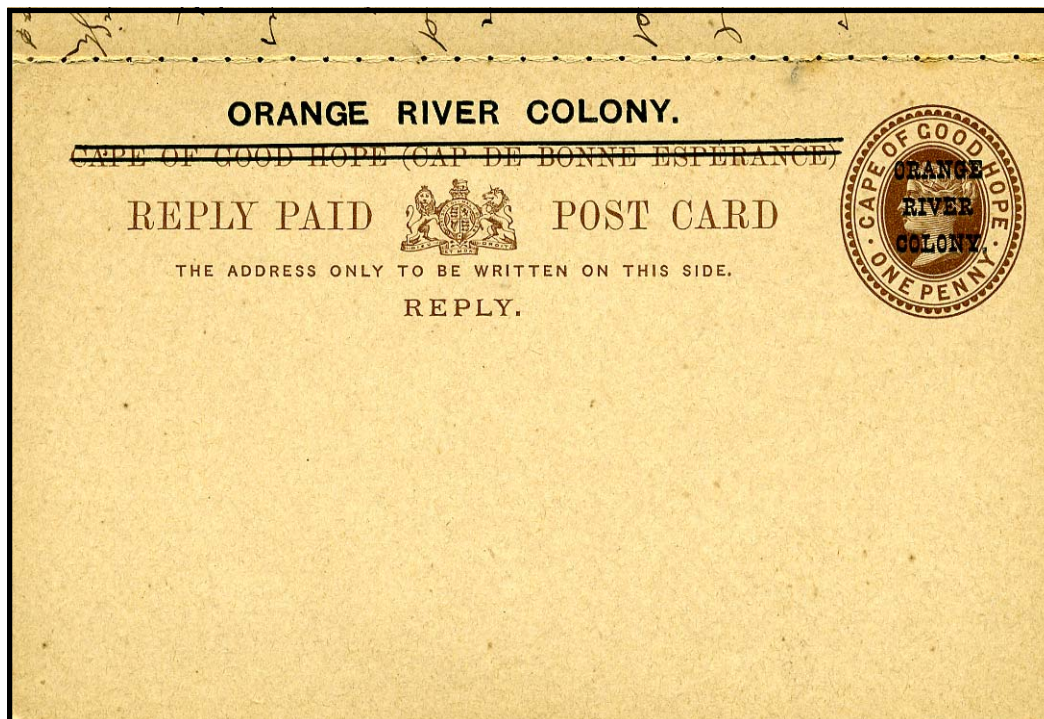
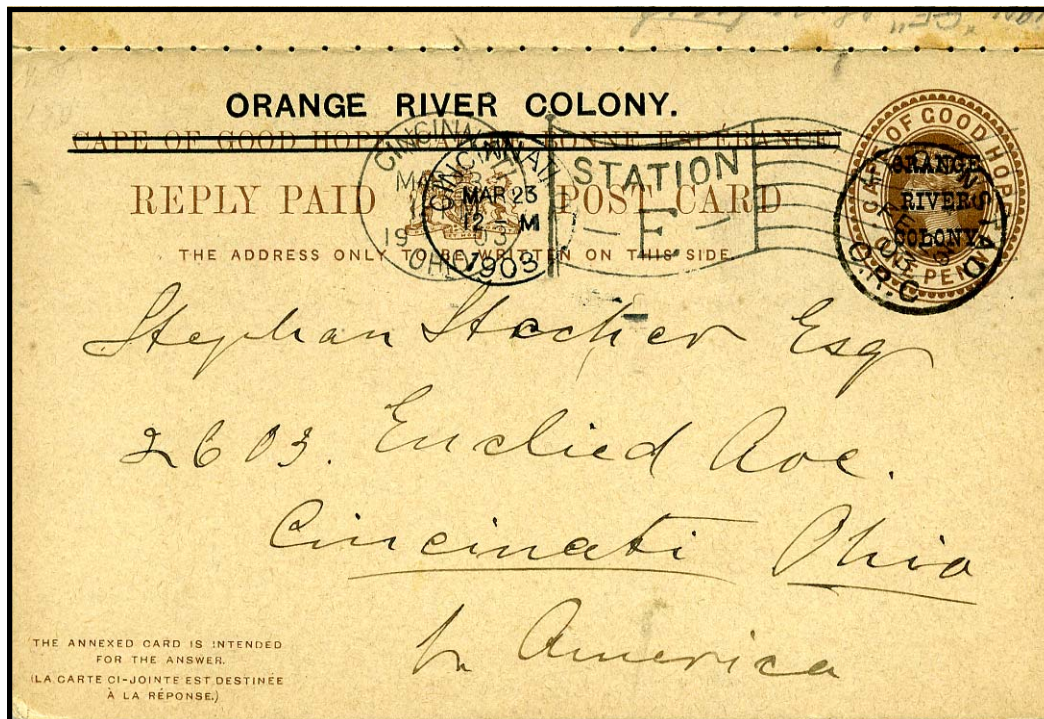
Primary and reply cards are both Setting 2.

Reply Cards, Settings 3+ 2



Primary card is Setting 3
Reply card is Setting 2

Reply Cards, Settings 3 + 3



Both Primary and reply cards are Setting 3

Chapter 14, The Postal Notes



In 1896 the O.V.S. decided to issue 'Postal Notes' in order to facilitate the movements of small sums of money. The program was meant to follow the procedures of the Cape as nearly as possible. Example shown at top above is the DeLaRue composite essay with pasted on stamp¹, followed by a complete example with counterfoil. The history of their procurement is thoroughly explored via the De La Rue archives by Richard E. Solley.² The basic steps were:

1. Cape had issued such notes since 1884, so the O.V.S. had the Cape PMG write to De La Rue on March 31, 1896 for a quotation for such Notes for the O.V.S. Also quotations on a dandy roll for the watermark and making

¹ Christies, July, 1986

² Solly, Richard E. Postal Order News, 68, pp11-24

up into books of 20 with attached counterfoil. There were to be 10 values, following the Cape lead.

2. They stressed economy, and De La Rue replied on May 7, 1896 proposing using a single plate with black overprints for each value. They proposed also using the die already prepared for the earlier stamps (6d revenue?) to further economize. They enclosed a proposed design, all in English¹. Also the design for the watermark.
3. On January 6, 1897, the O.V.S. agents in London (Dunn & Co.) requesting a specific quotation and apparently supplying a Dutch version of the wording.
4. De La Rue replied on January 13, saying the previous quotation still held, and querying whether the spelling should be 'VRY' or 'VRIJ'. They submitted a Dutch version and also a Dutch watermark.²
5. On 25 January Dunn notified De La Rue to proceed on the basis of the earlier proposed quantities. The colors were to be as the Natal Postal Notes, not those of the Cape.

This first order was for the following quantities and colors.

Table 14.1 Postal Notes, Initial Order			
Value	Poundage, or 'Commisie Loon'	Color	Quantity
1/-	1d	Blue-green	2000
1/6d	1d	Rose Carmine	1000
2/6d	1d	Brown	1000
5/-	1d	Chestnut	1500
7/6d	2d	Light Yellow-green	500
10/-	2d	Violet	500
12/6d	3d	Crimson	500
15/-	3d	Orange-yellow	500
17/6d	3d	Gray	500
£1/-/-	3d	Sage green	500

The preparation costs were: Dandy roll, £45, the key plate £25 and the duty plate £3 each, or £30 for the ten required. Total a nice round £100.

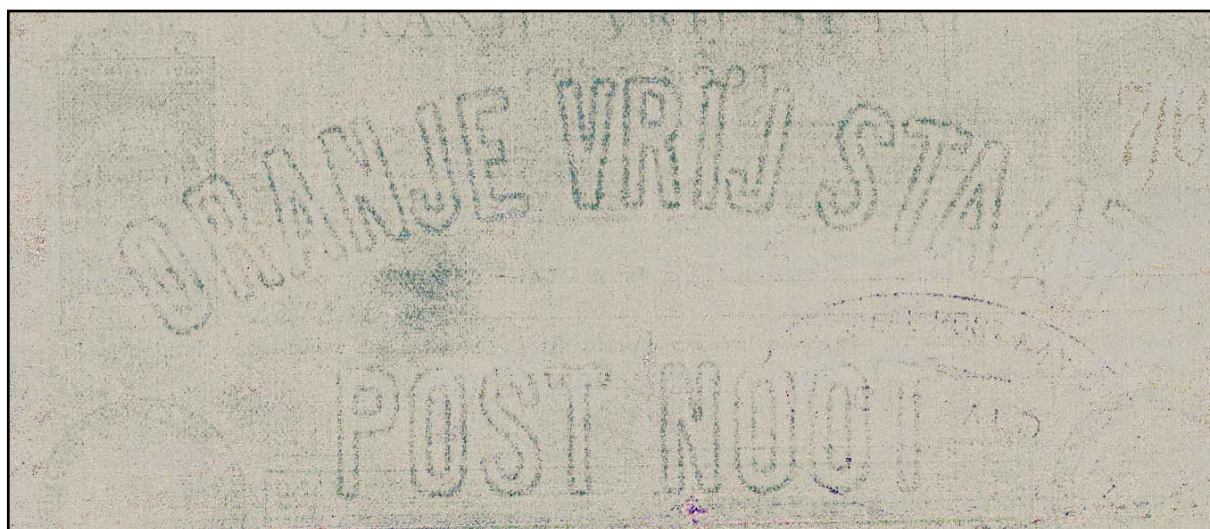
Production costs had been quoted as in Table 14.2.

¹ Solley, loc cit, p17

² Solley, loc cit, p 21

Table 14.2. Production costs	
Size of order, total all values	Cost per Thousand
5000	55/-
10000	48/6d
25000	38/6d
100000	31/6d

The dandy roll produced the following watermark:



The colors used are illustrated on the following pages, along with one full size illustration. The entire face was printed in one color, with a black print of the poundage and the value, which was both in letters and in figures. The back of these notes was blank.

A serial number was also applied. It did not start from 001 for each value, but rather was applied sequentially as the notes were printed. Thus each number should be unique. However, examples of a duplicated number are known. Quite likely an error by the printer in setting up the numbering machine.



ORANJE VRIJ STAAT

POST NOOT

02252



1. Nadat deze Noot een maal betaald is, aan wie ook al dezelve betaald is, zal de Regeering niet verantwoordelijk gehouden worden voor enige verdere vordering.
2. Indien eenige uitschrijving of verandering gemaakt worde of indien deze Noot gesneden, doorgehaald of verminkt is kan betaling geweigerd worden.
3. De Regulatien waaronder deze Noot is uitgereikt mach- tigen den Postmeester om betaling te weigeren of te staken, maar moet hy dadelijk rapport doen aan den Postmeester- Generaal zyne redenen daarvoor opgevend.

4. Nadat drie maanden verlopen zyn van den laatsten dag der maand van uitreiking zal deze Noot alleen betaalbaar zyn op betaling van een Commissie gelykstaande met het bedrag van het oorspronkelyke, met de byvoeging (indien meer dan drie maanden verlopen zyn sedert gezegde vervaltid) van het bedrag van het oorspronkelyke Commissie loon voor elke verdere tydperk van drie maanden die alzoo verlopen zyn & voor elk gedeelte van zulke eene tydperk van drie maanden over & boven ieder vervalte tydperk. Het Commissie loon in alle gevallen te worden gehecht achterop de Noot in postzegels.



ORANJE VRIJ STAAT

POST NOOT

02102



1. Nadat deze Noot een maal betaald is, aan wie ook al dezelve betaald is, zal de Regeering niet verantwoordelijk gehouden worden voor eenige verdere vordering.
2. Indien eenige uitschrijving of verandering gemaakt worde of indien deze Noot gesneden, doorgehaald of verminkt is kan betaling geweigerd worden.
3. De Regulatien waaronder deze Noot is uitgereikt mach- tigen den Postmeester om betaling te weigeren of te staken, maar moet hy dadelijk rapport doen aan den Postmeester- Generaal zyne redenen daarvoor opgevend.

4. Nadat drie maanden verlopen zyn van den laatsten dag der maand van uitreiking zal deze Noot alleen betaalbaar zyn op betaling van een Commissie gelykstaande met het bedrag van het oorspronkelyke, met de byvoeging (indien meer dan drie maanden verlopen zyn sedert gezegde vervaltid) van het bedrag van het oorspronkelyke Commissie loon voor elke verdere tydperk van drie maanden die alzoo verlopen zyn & voor elk gedeelte van zulke eene tydperk van drie maanden over & boven ieder vervalte tydperk. Het Commissie loon in alle gevallen te worden gehecht achterop de Noot in postzegels.

Aan het POSTWISSEL KANTOOR te*

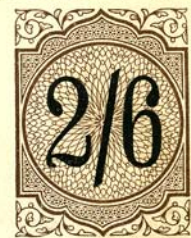
H. Kroons ad.



ORANJE VRIJ STAAT

POST NOOT

03119



1. Nadat deze Noot een maal betaald is, aan wie ook al dezelve betaald is, zal de Regeering niet verantwoordelijk gehouden worden voor eenige verdere vordering.
2. Indien eenige uitschrijving of verandering gemaakt worde of indien deze Noot gesneden, doorgehaald of verminkt is kan betaling geweigerd worden.
3. De Regulatien waaronder deze Noot is uitgereikt mach- tigen den Postmeester om betaling te weigeren of te staken, maar moet hy dadelijk rapport doen aan den Postmeester- Generaal zyne redenen daarvoor opgevend.

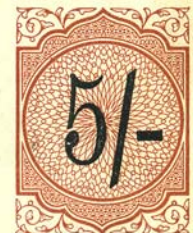
4. Nadat drie maanden verlopen zyn van den laatsten dag der maand van uitreiking zal deze Noot alleen betaalbaar zyn op betaling van een Commissie gelykstaande met het bedrag van het oorspronkelyke, met de byvoeging (indien meer dan drie maanden verlopen zyn sedert gezegde vervaltid) van het bedrag van het oorspronkelyke Commissie loon voor elke verdere tydperk van drie maanden die alzoo verlopen zyn & voor elk gedeelte van zulke eene tydperk van drie maanden over & boven ieder vervalte tydperk. Het Commissie loon in alle gevallen te worden gehecht achterop de Noot in postzegels.



ORANJE VRIJ STAAT

POST NOOT

01045



1. Nadat deze Noot een maal betaald is, aan wie ook al dezelve betaald is, zal de Regeering niet verantwoordelijk gehouden worden voor enige verdere vordering.
2. Indien eenige uitschrijving of verandering gemaakt worde of indien deze Noot gesneden, doorgehaald of verminkt is kan betaling geweigerd worden.
3. De Regulatien waaronder deze Noot is uitgereikt mach- tigen den Postmeester om betaling te weigeren of te staken, maar moet hy dadelijk rapport doen aan den Postmeester- Generaal zyne redenen daarvoor opgevend.

4. Nadat drie maanden verlopen zyn van den laatsten dag der maand van uitreiking zal deze Noot alleen betaalbaar zyn op betaling van een Commissie gelykstaande met het bedrag van het oorspronkelyke, met de byvoeging (indien meer dan drie maanden verlopen zyn sedert gezegde vervaltid) van het bedrag van het oorspronkelyke Commissie loon voor elke verdere tydperk van drie maanden die alzoo verlopen zyn & voor elk gedeelte van zulke eene tydperk van drie maanden over & boven ieder vervalte tydperk. Het Commissie loon in alle gevallen te worden gehecht achterop de Noot in postzegels.

Aan het POSTWISSEL KANTOOR te*

BETAAL aan*

Harris Smith
R. vanden Bosch

ten eenigen

tyd binnen drie achtereenvolgende maanden van den laatsten dag der maand van uitreiking de som van

VYF SHILLINGS

op rekening van de Regeering.



* Noot. De persoon aan wien deze Noot is uitgereikt moet, alvorens dezelve uitzyne bezit te laten gaan, den naam van den persoon invullen aan wien het bedrag betaalbaar is en mag den naam van het Postwissel kantoor invullen alwaar het bedrag betaald moet worden. De persoon alzoo genoemd (den Ontvanger) moet de kwitantie onderaan teekenen en moet ook de naam van het Postwissel invullen indien zulks nog niet gedaan is.

BOVENSTAANDE Som ontvangen

R. vanden Bosch

HANDTEEKENING.





ORANJE VRIJ STAAT

POST NOOT

A 00887



1. Nadat deze Noot een maal betaald is, aan wie ook al deszelve betaald is, zal de Regeering niet verantwoordelijk gehouden worden voor eenige verdere vordering.
2. Indien eenige uitschrijving of verandering gemaakt worde of indien deze Noot gesneden, doorgehaald of verminkt is kan betaling geweigerd worden.
3. De Regulatien waaronder deze Noot is uitgereikt mach- tigen den Postmeester om betaling te weigeren of te staken, maar moet hy dadelijk rapport doen aan den Postmeester- Generaal zyne redenen daarvoor opgevend.

4. Nadat drie maanden verlopen zyn van den laatsten dag der maand van uitreiking zal deze Noot alleen betaalbaar zyn op betaling van een Commissie gelykstaande met het bedrag van het oorspronkelyke, met de byvoeging (indien meer dan drie maanden verlopen zyn sedert gezegde vervaltid) van het bedrag van het oorspronkelyke Commissie loon voor elke verdere tydperk van drie maanden die alzoo verlopen zyn & voor elk gedeelte van zulke eene tydperk van drie maanden over & boven ieder vervalle tydperk. Het Commissie loon in alle gevallen te worden gehecht achterop de Noot in postzegels.

Aan het POSTWISSEL KANTOOR te* *Bloemfontein*
BETAAL aan* *National Bank Ltd.*

tyd binnen drie achtereen volgende maanden van den laatsten dag der maand van uitreiking de som van

ZEVEN SHILLINGS & ZES PENCE



ORANJE VRIJ STAAT

POST NOOT

A 06803



1. Nadat deze Noot een maal betaald is, aan wie ook al deszelve betaald is, zal de Regeering niet verantwoordelijk gehouden worden voor eenige verdere vordering.
2. Indien eenige uitschrijving of verandering gemaakt worde of indien deze Noot gesneden, doorgehaald of verminkt is kan betaling geweigerd worden.
3. De Regulatien waaronder deze Noot is uitgereikt mach- tigen den Postmeester om betaling te weigeren of te staken, maar moet hy dadelijk rapport doen aan den Postmeester- Generaal zyne redenen daarvoor opgevend.

4. Nadat drie maanden verlopen zyn van den laatsten dag der maand van uitreiking zal deze Noot alleen betaalbaar zyn op betaling van een Commissie gelykstaande met het bedrag van het oorspronkelyke, met de byvoeging (indien meer dan drie maanden verlopen zyn sedert gezegde vervaltid) van het bedrag van het oorspronkelyke Commissie loon voor elke verdere tydperk van drie maanden die alzoo verlopen zyn & voor elk gedeelte van zulke eene tydperk van drie maanden over & boven ieder vervalle tydperk. Het Commissie loon in alle gevallen te worden gehecht achterop de Noot in postzegels.

Aan het POSTWISSEL KANTOOR te* *Brandsfontein*
BETAAL aan* *Lincoln Mortgage*

tyd binnen drie achtereen volgende maanden van den laatsten dag der maand van uitreiking de som van

TIEN SHILLINGS

Brandsfontein



ORANJE VRIJ STAAT

POST NOOT

A 00326



1. Nadat deze Noot een maal betaald is, aan wie ook al deszelve betaald is, zal de Regeering niet verantwoordelijk gehouden worden voor eenige verdere vordering.
2. Indien eenige uitschrijving of verandering gemaakt worde of indien deze Noot gesneden, doorgehaald of verminkt is kan betaling geweigerd worden.
3. De Regulatien waaronder deze Noot is uitgereikt mach- tigen den Postmeester om betaling te weigeren of te staken, maar moet hy dadelijk rapport doen aan den Postmeester- Generaal zyne redenen daarvoor opgevend.

4. Nadat drie maanden verlopen zyn van den laatsten dag der maand van uitreiking zal deze Noot alleen betaalbaar zyn op betaling van een Commissie gelykstaande met het bedrag van het oorspronkelyke, met de byvoeging (indien meer dan drie maanden verlopen zyn sedert gezegde vervaltid) van het bedrag van het oorspronkelyke Commissie loon voor elke verdere tydperk van drie maanden die alzoo verlopen zyn & voor elk gedeelte van zulke eene tydperk van drie maanden over & boven ieder vervalle tydperk. Het Commissie loon in alle gevallen te worden gehecht achterop de Noot in postzegels.

Aan het POSTWISSEL KANTOOR te* *Basutoland*
BETAAL aan* *B. S. Lennan*

tyd binnen drie achtereen volgende maanden van den laatsten dag der maand van uitreiking de som van

TWAALF SHILLINGS & ZES PENCE

Basutoland



* NOTA. De persoon aan wien deze Noot is uitgereikt moet alvorens deszelve uit zynen bezit te laten gaan den naam van den persoon invullen aan wien het bedrag betaalbaar is en mag den naam van het Postwissel kantoor invullen alwaar het bedrag betaald moet worden. De persoon alzoo genoemd (den Ontvanger) moet de kwitantie onderaan teekenen en moet ook de naam van het Postwissel invullen indien zulks nog niet gedaan is.

BOVENSTAANDE Som ontvangen

Henry Lennan

HANDTEKENING.

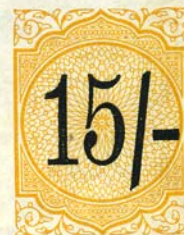




ORANJE VRIJ STAAT

POST NOOT

00234



1. Nadat deze Noot een maal betaald is, aan wie ook al dezelve betaald is, zal de Regeering niet verantwoordelijk gehouden worden voor eenige verdere vordering.
2. Indien eenige uitschrijving of verandering gemaakt worde of indien deze Noot gesneden, doorgehaald of verminkt is kan betaling geweigerd worden.
3. De Regulatorien waaronder deze Noot is uitgereikt machtigen den Postmeester om betaling te weigeren of te staken, maar moet hy dadelijk rapport doen aan den Postmeester-Generaal zyne redenen daarvoor opgevend.

4. Nadat drie maanden verlopen zyn van den laatsten dag der maand van uitreiking zal deze Noot alleen betaalbaar zyn op betaling van een Commissie gelykstaande met het bedrag van het oorspronkelyke, met de byvoeging (indien meer dan drie maanden verlopen zyn sedert gezegde vervaltijd) van het bedrag van het oorspronkelyke Commissie loon voor elke verdere tydperk van drie maanden die alzoo verlopen zyn & voor elk gedeelte van zulke eene tydperk van drie maanden over & boven ieder vervalle tydperk. Het Commissie loon in alle gevallen te worden gehecht achterop de Noot in postzegels.

Aan het POSTWISSEL KANTOOR te* *Bloemfontein*
BETAAL aan* *G. Burchenbagen* ten eenigen
tyd binnen drie achtereen volgende maanden van den laatsten dag der maand van uitreiking de som van
VYFTIEN SHILLINGS op rekening van de Regeering.



ORANJE VRIJ STAAT

POST NOOT

00688



1. Nadat deze Noot een maal betaald is, aan wie ook al dezelve betaald is, zal de Regeering niet verantwoordelijk gehouden worden voor eenige verdere vordering.
2. Indien eenige uitschrijving of verandering gemaakt worde of indien deze Noot gesneden, doorgehaald of verminkt is kan betaling geweigerd worden.
3. De Regulatorien waaronder deze Noot is uitgereikt machtigen den Postmeester om betaling te weigeren of te staken, maar moet hy dadelijk rapport doen aan den Postmeester-Generaal zyne redenen daarvoor opgevend.

4. Nadat drie maanden verlopen zyn van den laatsten dag der maand van uitreiking zal deze Noot alleen betaalbaar zyn op betaling van een Commissie gelykstaande met het bedrag van het oorspronkelyke, met de byvoeging (indien meer dan drie maanden verlopen zyn sedert gezegde vervaltijd) van het bedrag van het oorspronkelyke Commissie loon voor elke verdere tydperk van drie maanden die alzoo verlopen zyn & voor elk gedeelte van zulke eene tydperk van drie maanden over & boven ieder vervalle tydperk. Het Commissie loon in alle gevallen te worden gehecht achterop de Noot in postzegels.

Aan het POSTWISSEL KANTOOR te* ten eenigen
BETAAL aan*
tyd binnen drie achtereen volgende maanden van den laatsten dag der maand van uitreiking de som van
ZEVENTIEN SHILLINGS & ZES PENCE op rekening van de Regeering.



ORANJE VRIJ STAAT

POST NOOT

04186



1. Nadat deze Noot een maal betaald is, aan wie ook al dezelve betaald is, zal de Regeering niet verantwoordelijk gehouden worden voor eenige verdere vordering.
2. Indien eenige uitschrijving of verandering gemaakt worde of indien deze Noot gesneden, doorgehaald of verminkt is kan betaling geweigerd worden.
3. De Regulatorien waaronder deze Noot is uitgereikt machtigen den Postmeester om betaling te weigeren of te staken, maar moet hy dadelijk rapport doen aan den Postmeester-Generaal zyne redenen daarvoor opgevend.

4. Nadat drie maanden verlopen zyn van den laatsten dag der maand van uitreiking zal deze Noot alleen betaalbaar zyn op betaling van een Commissie gelykstaande met het bedrag van het oorspronkelyke, met de byvoeging (indien meer dan drie maanden verlopen zyn sedert gezegde vervaltijd) van het bedrag van het oorspronkelyke Commissie loon voor elke verdere tydperk van drie maanden die alzoo verlopen zyn & voor elk gedeelte van zulke eene tydperk van drie maanden over & boven ieder vervalle tydperk. Het Commissie loon in alle gevallen te worden gehecht achterop de Noot in postzegels.

Aan het POSTWISSEL KANTOOR te* *Bloemfontein*
BETAAL aan* *George Prater* ten eenigen
tyd binnen drie achtereen volgende maanden van den laatsten dag der maand van uitreiking de som van
EEN POND op rekening van de Regeering.



* NOTA.—De persoon aan wien deze Noot is uitgereikt moet alvorens dezelve uit zynen bezit te laten gaan, den naam van den persoon invullen aan wien het bedrag betaalbaar is en maken den naam van het Postwissel kantoor invullen alwaar het bedrag betaald moet worden. De persoon alzoo genoemd (dien ontvangende) moet de Noot in onderaan tekenen en moet ook de naam van het Postwissel kantoor invullen indien zulks nog niet gedaan is.

BOVENSTAANDE Som ontvangen *Geo Prater* POSTMEESTER.



These notes could be purchased/encashed at those post offices that were MO offices, or any bank. They could also be encashed at any such PO in the neighboring state. There was no fee for encashment in the O.V.S., but there would be a small fee, similar to the poundage, when encashed in the other states.

In addition, they could be used to telegraphically send money to the ZAR for an additional 1/- telegraph fee. This is an extremely early use of international money by wire, perhaps the first official Post Office service. For further discussion, see Volume II of this series.

Appendix A, Citation Abbreviations

B&M	The Stamps of the Orange Free State, Parts I-III, Reigate, 1967-1974
Bull	Bulletin of the Orange Free State Study Circle
Easton, John;	The de la Rue History of British and Foreign History Postage Stamps, 1855-1901. D. Nostrand Company (for the RSPL), Princeton, N.J., 1958.
Forerunners	Forerunners, Journal of the Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa
G.S.M.	Gibbons Stamp Monthly
Lowe	Robson Lowe, Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps, Vol. II, The Empire in Africa. Robson Lowe, Ltd, London
L.P.	The London Philatelist
Moreley's P. J.	Walter Moreley's Philatelic Journal
Phil. Rec.	The Philatelic Record, London
Quik & Jonkers	W.J. Quik & G.H. Jonkers, The Postal Stationery of South Africa, Blue Printing, Daalhuisen, Schiedam NL, 1998.
S.A.P.	The South African Philatelist
Setempe	Setempe, South African Post Publication.
S.C.	Stamp Collecting
S.C.F.	The Stamp Collectors Fortnightly

Notes

Appendix B

The PSGSA Story

Brief History

It all began in the early spring of 1987. Two members of a local southern California stamp club were discussing how "lonely" it was being the only two members who collected the pre-Union states of South Africa (Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange Free State and Transvaal). These collectors then decided that they wanted to locate others in the U.S. who had the same collecting interests. They then placed notices about the formation of a pre-Union study group in *Linn's*, *Stamp Collector*, and *The American Philatelist*. Shortly after the appearance of these notices, the Pre-Union South Africa Study Group came into being with 16 founding members and the subsequent publication of the first issue of a 4-page newsletter in the Fall.

Over the next 3-4 years, growth was very rapid. The newsletter evolved into the award-winning journal, *Forerunners*. Membership expanded to include over 100 collecting enthusiasts on every continent. With this growth in membership and collecting interests, the group's scope naturally expanded thus resulting in group's name being changed to The Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa (PSGSA).

Why has the Society become the success that it has? Simply put, the Society's area of collecting focus is as fascinating and challenging as one may find anywhere in the philatelic universe, containing as yet "uncharted waters", as well as some of philately's significant rarities.

Society Scope

PSGSA focuses upon all philatelic areas related to the following past and present stamp-issuing entities and eras: Anglo-Boer War, the Bechuanalands, Botswana, British Central Africa, Cape of Good Hope, Griqualand East/West, the Homelands, the Interprovisional Period, Lesotho, Local Posts, Malawi, Namibia, Natal, New Republic, the Nyasalands, Orange Free State/Colony, the Pre-Adhesive Period, the Rhodesias, South West Africa (German & British Periods), Stellaland, Swaziland, Transvaal, Union/Republic of South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Zululand.

Society Purpose

To promote appreciation, understanding, increased knowledge and camaraderie through the mutual sharing of information and materials on the philately of greater southern Africa.

Society Affiliations

PSGSA is affiliated with the American Philatelic Society and the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa.

World- Wide Society Membership

PSGSA has over 100 members located in the following countries: Australia, Botswana, Canada, Germany, Namibia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, South Africa, United Kingdom and the United States.

Organization

The elected Society Board consists of the following positions: President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary, Director/Library & Archives, Director/International Affairs, Director/Publications and Director/Programs.

Ex-officio members on the Board are the Society's International Representatives (IR's). The present complement of IR's reside in Canada, Germany, the Netherlands, the UK, Switzerland, South Africa, and the U.S. IR's are responsible for responding to inquiries about the Society, setting-up regional meetings and acting as a point of contact for members visiting their areas.

Publication

The Society's journal, Forerunners, is published three times per year, averaging 48 pages per issue. Over the years, Forerunners has won numerous competitive literature awards at the regional, national and international levels. Journal content includes feature articles, a question and answer department, plus 12 specialty columns covering a variety of topics ranging from "Aerophilately" to "Back of YOUR Book".

Ads for buying/selling/trading are free to non-dealer members.

The Society also has a program to encourage publication of pamphlets and books in its area of interest. While it does not itself have resources to subsidize these, it can provide advice as to where support can be found and in many cases can arrange low cost short run printing. For further information, contact Dr. Peter Thy at thy@geology.ucdavis.edu.

Translation Service

Membership in the Society provides access to volunteers who are willing to translate materials, especially Afrikaans, Dutch and German into English. A listing of volunteers and languages presently covered appear in the "Society Affairs" journal feature.

Question and Answer Panel of Experts

Among the Society membership are well-respected scholars in a number of collecting areas. The 20+ Panel members are ready, willing and able to respond to questions covering a wide range of topics such as forgeries, postal history, rates/routes, country-specific issues, back-of-the book and so on. A list of the Panel members and individual areas of expertise is to be found in Forerunners.

Library & Archives Services

Society members have access to a continually growing selection of books, multi-volume works, generalist and specialized monographs, occasional papers, significant articles and publications of a number of other British Africa specialty groups. In addition, the library archives contain photocopies of significant, award-winning exhibits of greater southern Africa material. Recent library acquisitions are briefly reviewed in the journal feature "From the Archives". Further information is available from the Director/Library & Archives, Tim Bartshe, 13955 W. 30th, Golden, CO 80401 USA or email timbartshe@aol.com.

Annual Membership Fee/Application

The present (2009) annual dues are \$25 in the US and \$30 airmail to Europe and South Africa. The rest of the world is now \$45 due to the recent exorbitant mailing rate increase. Please contact the Treasurer regarding payment method options. He is David McNamee at dmcnamee@aol.com

Internet

The Society maintains a web site at <http://psgsa.thestampweb.com/>. Up-to-date addresses and officer lists will be found there as well as other information and a membership form. PSGSA can always be accessed through the American Philatelic Society at www.Stamps.org.

